

## COMMENT OF THE DAY

Eradicating Irregularities

**TUESDAY'S** Urban Council debate on the motion for a Commission of Inquiry into squatter resettlement irregularities produced the expected spate of "prepared" oratory, without leaving any profound impression, and none of the speakers who devoted so much time in arguing the issue appeared to appreciate that the general public has displayed complete indifference to the subject. This is not to suggest that the debate was worthless and a waste of time and effort. On the contrary it served the purpose of bringing to light the potential dangers of corruption and other irregularities occurring in the implementation of this vast resettlement undertaking. This knowledge should temper the disappointment which the elected Urban Council members feel at the rejection of their motion. The debate served as a general warning that irregular practices in the resettling of squatters will not be tolerated, and that, perhaps, as good a result of such a controversial discussion as could be expected. The elected members complain about what they call the "official line" but it is not without its sense and logic. If, for instance, the worst known form of irregularity has already been discovered and full safeguards taken against its continuance, there is not much more a Commission of Inquiry could do. The prime function of such a Commission is not to expose scandals, but to satisfy itself and the public that defects exist in a system and to advance recommendations for their eradication. According to the official speakers in Tuesday's debate some of these defects have already been detected and correctives are being applied. And although such departmental action is devoid of public drama, if it achieves desired results, eliminates corruption and other malpractices, ensuring the smooth working of a system freed from irregularities, the public conscience is satisfied. The Urban Council, with its new resettlement department, and with the assistance of the law should be able to stamp out irregularities which pervert the squatters' resettlement scheme.

## Carrier Disaster: At Least 100 Killed CAPT RABORN'S STORY

Quonset Point, R.I., May 26.

An explosion and fire turned the aircraft carrier **Bennington** into a "floating hell" off the New England coast today and a charge of sabotage was raised in Congress before the smoke had died away.

Captain William Raborn, commander of the huge ship, said at least 100 of the 2,300-man crew were killed, some of them as they slept. Navy officials said 89 bodies had been recovered in the smouldering, twisted passageways and quarters. The search for more bodies was continuing.

The Navy said 201 men were injured, some perhaps fatally. An official announcement made nearly 12 hours after the disaster said the final figure was 110 dead and 150 injured, but the Navy retracted those totals a few minutes later.

## Rebels Trying To Overrun Key Defences

Paris, May 26.

Nearly 20,000 Vietminh were today trying to overrun French key defences on the southern perimeter of the Tonkin front in fierce fighting less than 40 miles south of Hanoi.

The main target of the new Communist assaults was the French military post of Yen Phu, six miles south of Phuly, near the River Day.

With powerful support from the French Air Force, the garrison of the post, which has been encircled for over a fortnight, beat back the Vietminh attacks.

Meanwhile, French reconnaissance pilots reported that spearheads of the four Communist elite divisions which captured Dien Bien Phu were now well on their way towards the Delta, but their exact location was not given.

More than 100 French wounded today reached Hanoi in the airlift from Dien Bien Phu.

French officers believed that with only about 60 wounded still remaining at Dien Bien Phu, the evacuation will probably be completed tomorrow (Thursday) if the weather remains favourable. —Reuter.

Captain Raborn, of Oklahoma City, was unable to give any clue to the cause of the disaster, which struck just after a flight of 18 jet planes roared off the flight deck.

"It's a mystery to me," he told newsmen. "I cannot give you an accurate reason for the explosion. All leads have proved groundless. There was nothing explosive in the area where the explosion took place."

As the 31,000-ton ship limped into port, still belching gusts of black smoke, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers told the House of Representatives she believed the fire was a result of sabotage.

The Bennington, which fought three World War II battles without loss of life, was enroute through quiet waters 75 miles off New England, near Long Island Sound, when the blast occurred below decks about 0.20 a.m. EDT.

**MERCY MISSIONS**  
Seconds later alarm bells clanged and fire control and rescue parties rushed down ladders to the smoking interior of the ship.

Huge twin-rotor helicopters flew repeated "mercy missions" to remove badly-burned seamen from the deck of the Bennington even before she reached port here.

Using a rescue technique developed to a fine point in the Korean war, the awkward-looking aircraft saved minutes that made the difference between life and death to many of the casualties.

Lt John Widmer of New Kensington, Pennsylvania, made a dozen trips between the carrier and Newport Naval Hospital.

"I took two or three wounded each trip," he said, "and some of them were so badly burned they couldn't even be covered."

Lt John Wollam of Pittsburgh said he was sleeping near the wardroom when he heard a series of explosions. The first dull boom knocked him out of bed, cracking his watch and stopping it at 6.30 a.m., he said. He fled without any clothes on and found the executive officers' cabin a shambles and filled with smoke. Bulkheads were bent and twisted and debris was everywhere, he said. Gangways were filled with twisted steel and bodies burned beyond recognition.

"Most of the bodies were still in or near their bunks," said Lt Wollam.

**CAPT'S STATEMENT**  
In an exclusive interview with United Press, Capt Raborn said:

"I was standing on the bridge. We had just launched 18 jet fighters. We were 75 miles south of Newport and the last plane had just cleared the deck at 0.20 a.m. (10.20 a.m. GMT) when there was an explosion. There also was a lot of smoke."

"The explosion was forward on the portside, two or three decks below. I realised it was a catastrophe. So I launched the rest of the air group to clear the decks."

"I'm mighty proud of the way the crew acted. They displayed remarkable feats of heroism. The nature of the explosion is at the moment undetermined. It was possibly a five-inch fuse magazine although that is completely unconfirmed."

The explosion killed about 100. And 125 others were injured, and of these 25 to 30 have more than minor injuries. One of our two doctors aboard was killed. Doctor Norton (not otherwise identified) who was left, did a heroic job. —United Press.

Washington, May 26. The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Representative Dorey Short, said today that his committee would investigate the tragic explosion aboard the aircraft carrier Bennington.

He made the statement in a House speech in which he said Committee members were "deeply saddened by the horrible news" about the heavy casualties.

"These men died in the line of duty just as though they had been engaged in warfare," he said.

Representative John McCormack said it was a "terrible catastrophe." —United Press.

## Attlee's Embarrassing Decision

FROM DEREK MARKS

Geneva, May 26. Should Mr Attlee and his six colleagues from the Socialist Party accept Red China's invitation?

The answer from Geneva is a flat "no." Officially British and Empire delegates here are making no comment, but unofficially their attitude is quite clear.

It can be summarised this way: at a time when Britain's principal negotiator with Red China is in a very delicate situation it is most embarrassing that the leader of the Opposition and six of his top colleagues in the Socialist Party should accept the Communist invitation.

It is quite clear the Foreign Office claims no right to have been consulted, but it is equally clear they would have wished to have been. Mr Humphrey Trevelyan, British Charge d'Affaires in Peking, is one of the British delegates in Geneva. So far he has steadfastly refused to back any application for pressmen and others to visit Red China.

This is largely because, although Britain has recognised the Communist Chinese Government and appointed a Charge d'Affaires to Peking, the Chinese have not reciprocated.

Tonight it was made clear to me that Mr Attlee's plan to go to Red China is regarded as a great embarrassment to the Western Powers here at a crucial point in the negotiations on the Indo-China war. —London Express Service.

## Tornado Strikes Syracuse

Syracuse, Kansas, May 26. A tornado struck the northern edge of this Western Kansas City today, causing extensive damage to about a dozen homes, but no one was injured.

Under Sheriff C. F. McFadden said the unofficial estimate of the damage was \$75,000. —United Press.

## Dien Bien Phu Heroine



Mlle Genevieve de Gahard-Terraube, French nurse heroine of the Dien Bien Phu fortress speaking into the microphone at her interview with newsmen in Hanoi after being released by the Vietminh rebels. —London Express Photo.

## US Said Willing To Accept Partition Of Vietnam

Geneva, May 26.

Allied sources reported the United States was ready tonight to accept partition of Vietnam as part of an Indo-China armistice. But they added that the United States planned diplomatic barricades against the latest Communist demand for carving up the other two Indo-Chinese States of Laos and Cambodia as well.

These sources predicted that military experts from the rival armies soon would begin drawing ceasefire lines.

Authoritative sources gave this estimate of the American position while the Far East conference recessed for one day to permit careful study both here and in world capitals of the Red blueprint submitted last night by the Vietminh acting Foreign Minister, Pham Van Dong.

In preparation for the resumption tomorrow of the Indo-China ceasefire negotiations, Big Three experts conferred throughout the day. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, the US Under-Secretary of State, Mr Walter Bedell Smith, and the French Ambassador to Switzerland, M. Jean Chauvel (substitute for the Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, who is in Paris), also had a long tactical session.

Whether partition would be confined to Vietnam or would include Laos and Cambodia too was still the nut the conference had to crack.

**SMITH'S WARNING**  
Mr Smith warned his Allies that acceptance of the rebel Vietminh's newest proposal would mean the loss of Indo-China unless adequate safeguards were won against the Communist demands for similar partition in both Laos and Cambodia.

The US informed sources said they felt that Burma and Thailand would be seriously menaced by any partition of Laos and Cambodia. But Allied quarters reported that American officials have given the clearest indications that the US, while not associating itself with any partition, would accept the de facto division of Vietnam.

The US would then concentrate on the establishment of a South-east Asia pact to underwrite any armistice and prevent any new Red advances.

British and French quarters also appeared convinced that the aim of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr V. M. Molotov, was the partition of Vietnam — with a little bit of Laos and Cambodia thrown into the deal too.

There was considerable discussion in the delegations today of whether it would be possible to begin the Vietnam truce sessions on a technical level without getting bogged in Laos and Cambodia.

This idea had the least appeal for the US delegation. But the Allies devoted much attention to the Deng suggestion

that a start could be made on Vietnam while further study was given to the problem of how to proceed in the two other States.

Observers said the great danger in this proposal was that Vietnam could always become the precedent for the two others. If the French public ever felt that it was being robbed of peace in Indo-China because of only a "little piece" of Laos and Cambodia, the situation could become dangerous, competent authorities believed. —United Press.

## AWOL Sailor Found In Stolen Car

Washington, May 26. A 19-year-old sailor, AWOL from the ill-fated aircraft carrier Bennington, was in gaol today on a charge of car theft.

The police said Apprentice Seaman Robert Carl Hutton of Washington told them he had gone over the hill about 11 days ago because he "couldn't get any leave."

Hutton and two civilian youths were arrested in a stolen car here last night. The police said he admitted being involved in four joy-riding car thefts since last weekend.

He called his mother this morning and told her of his arrest about three hours before the Bennington caught fire.

Mrs Taylor said she had not known of the thefts or that her son had been AWOL. She also said she was "very excited" and "glad" the boy had not been aboard ship.

"It could have been worse," she said. —United Press.

## 7 MASSACRED

Manila, May 27. (Moro) (Mindanao, Philippines) bandits yesterday massacred seven civilians and wounded another in a grudge raid on a family in Parang district of Jolo island, southern Philippines.

The outlaws dynamited the house and then shot the occupants with high-powered guns. —France Press.

## Hongkong Fabrics Criticised At The BIF Standard's Bureau & Testing Laboratory Advocated

Some Hongkong fabrics appearing at this year's British Industries Fair have been criticised because of their poor quality. It was learned on reliable authority yesterday that the criticism referred to cotton seed husks appearing in the cloth.

The criticism it is understood was reported by a Hongkong businessman who is at present in London.

While the complaints were confined to only a few samples, it was noted that there was an abnormally large amount of husks and other impurities in sample fabrics on display.

Apart from these imperfections the general range of fabrics exhibited received high approval from visitors.

Cotton goods manufacturers in Hongkong yesterday said these complaints served to emphasise the need to standardise types of cloth being produced in the Colony.

"There is a very definite need in the colony for a Government-sponsored standards bureau and testing laboratory," said the manager of one Hongkong cotton mill.

"This bureau should be capable of enforcing certain standards of quality over a range of products," he said.

Such a bureau has, in fact, already been proposed by a number of Hongkong mill owners. It received the support of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank last March when the manager of the Hongkong branch, Mr S. W. P. Perry, wrote to Government suggesting the formation of such a bureau.

The Sub-Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Mr R. M. P. Orr said today shortly afterwards the Mercantile Bank gave its backing to this proposal by writing a similar letter to Government.

**LETTER TO GOVT**  
Mr Perry told a representative of the China Mail today: "I wrote to Government about the formation of a Standards Bureau with a view to keeping up the quality of goods manufactured in Hongkong."

"I feel that if the quality of cotton goods was allowed to deteriorate then Hongkong's good name would suffer."

"I took leave of writing to the Government suggesting that they should get together with textile interests here to see what they could do to get this organisation going—the idea being this: that no certificate (of standard) would be worth very much unless it had Government backing."

"With competition from countries like Japan and India increasing and prices of raw materials rising today there might be a temptation for some local manufacturers to keep their prices at existing levels and to lower the quality of their goods which would be bad for Hongkong's name abroad."

"On this point spinners and weavers agreed with me."

"The proposed laboratory and testing apparatus would not be very expensive and if a few factories support this idea this laboratory could be self-supporting within 12 months."

It is known there are at least two big mills in Hongkong supporting and actively pursuing this project.

**DIFFERENT VIEWPOINT**  
It is also known that there are other mill-owners who, while agreeing in principle with the establishment of a Government-sponsored standards bureau, feel nevertheless that as they are supplying quality fabrics to their overseas customers already there is no need for a special standard certificate for their products.

These owners actively promote the idea of a Government-sponsored bureau but however that as Hongkong's trade has, in recent years, suffered from the fluctuating demand in several eastern markets (in case in point is Indonesia which imposed import restrictions last year resulting in a loss of trade to Hongkong) it is essential to seek more reliable markets, particularly in England, Europe and Africa.

One way of ensuring a continuity of demand in these markets would be to assure buyers of Hongkong's cotton textiles of good standard quality backed by a Government certificate.

Cotton mill owners point to the fact that Government certificates or reliable trade association labels would be of little use to many woolen and cotton textiles manufactured in countries which already enjoy a very high name for their products.

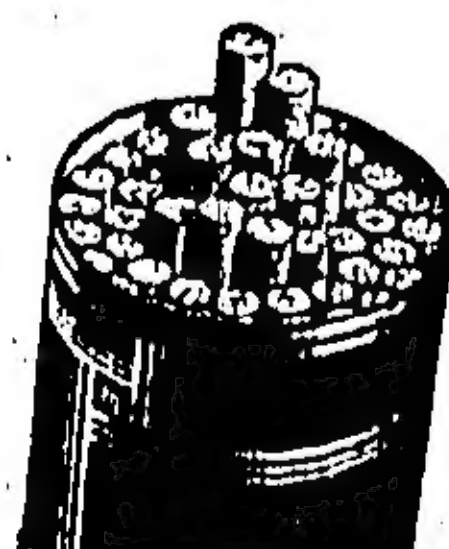
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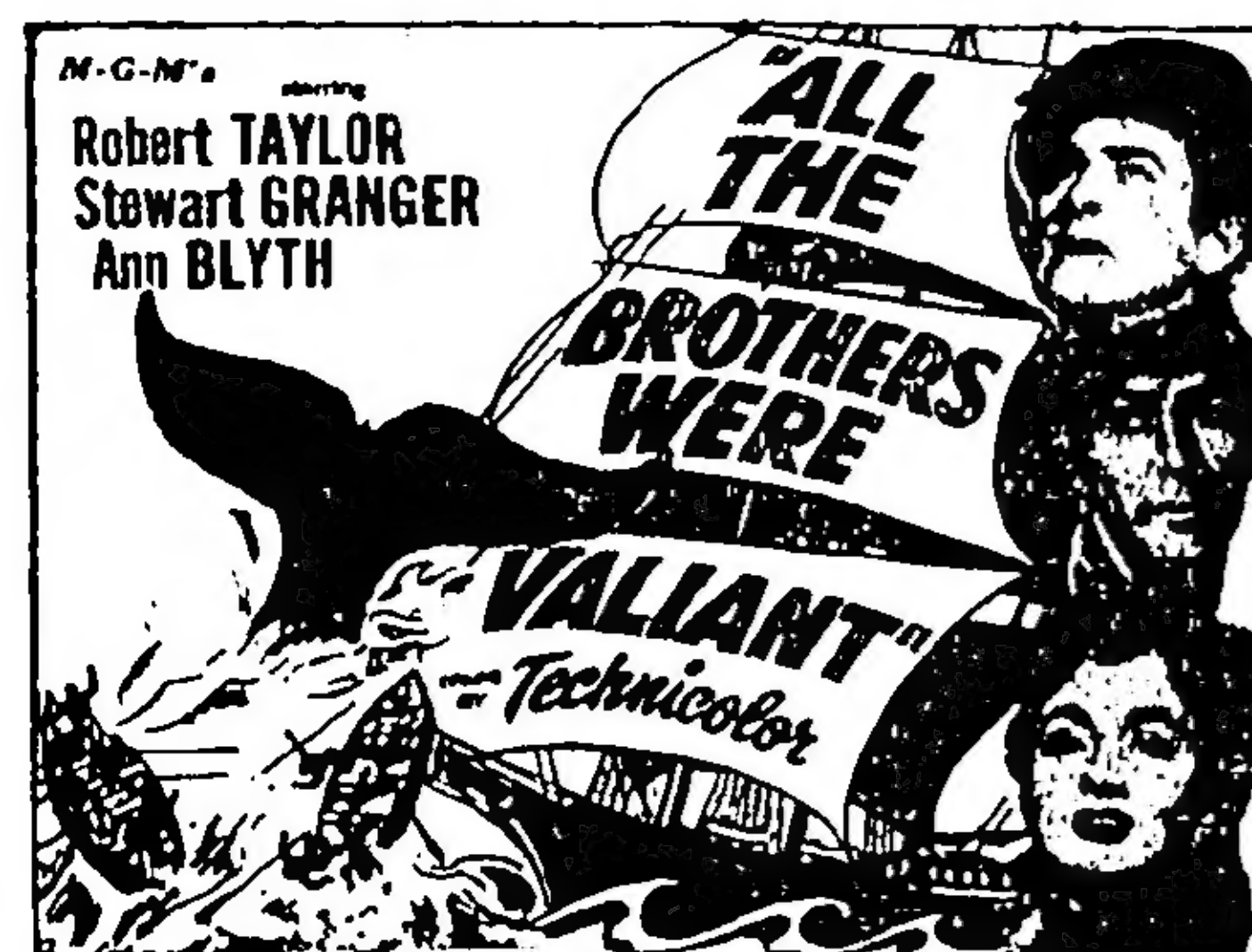
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# GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR US TRADE PLAN Temporary Measures Likely Instead Of Randall Scheme

Washington, May 26.

Prospects for enactment of a broad liberal foreign trade programme during the present session of Congress have waned, and the majority of political observers expect only stop-gap action before adjournment at the end of July or early in August.

The possibility of decisive legislation on the principle of "trade not aid" has been deferred by tactics of the restrictionists both inside and outside Congress.

Indications are that a great struggle is shaping up between "protectionists" and "liberal trade" advocates, which will not reach a showdown until 1955.

Meanwhile, the Congressional elections on November 2 will have revealed the trends of public opinion regarding foreign trade policy. The goal of the protectionists is to restore to Congress the decisive voice in tariff-making.

House leaders privately indicate a favourable prospect at the present session for a one-year extension of the present Reciprocity Information Act, which would be acceptable to President Eisenhower prior to further public consideration of his broad programme.

Senate sources believe the Senate may also approve a bill already passed by the House to simplify Customs procedures, regarded as a useful way of helping to increase imports.

However, groups advocating the protective tariff system will endeavour to amend the one-year extension bill, in order to test House strength on the campaign by coal and independent oil industrialists to curb imports of crude petroleum and residual fuel oil.

The House Ways and Means Committee, which has primary jurisdiction in all tariff matters, intends to start hearings before the end of the present session on President Eisenhower's broad programme, and will give special attention to questions related to unemployment in some relatively depressed industries, as coal, and textiles.

## DEMOCRATS RELUCTANT

For Congress to enact President Eisenhower's minimum demand, for a one-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act, a large number of Democrats must join with liberal-trade Republicans. Protectionist Republicans would not be disturbed if the Trade Agreements Act were permitted to lapse.

The reciprocity trade programme was originally adopted by a Democratic Administration in 1934. A majority of Democrats would like to see it continued, but apparently are reluctant to make a hard political fight which would have the effect of solving factional differences within the Republican Party.

The long campaign by the United States coal industry and independent oil producers, informed sources said, is still active. The coal industry particularly wants to curtail United States imports of residual fuel oil.

It is making a local campaign for political support in 17 coal-producing states. Political alliances are being sought with other industries, such as pottery

and glassware, which would like more tariff protection.

The impact of this "grass roots" campaign upon Congress cannot yet be measured. Informed sources think that it is improbable that Congress would finally legislate on oil imports policy during the remaining weeks of the present session of Congress. But there is speculation regarding some temporary expedient which might appease the coal industry.

## REACTION TO PLAN

A possibility would be some request to the United States Tariff Commission or other agency to make a new and comprehensive analysis of the oil imports situation. A precedent was the recent report by the United States Tariff Commission on lead and zinc, at the request of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Fifteen months ago it appeared possible that President Eisenhower might obtain Congressional support for a "trade not aid" foreign policy.

The House of Representatives in the first session of the 83rd Congress sent the "protectionist" Simpson Bill—restricting imports of petroleum, fuel oil, lead and zinc—back to the Ways and Means Committee by a vote of 242 to 161.

The Randall Commission conducted its work largely on an expert technical plane with very brief public hearings. Its report was liberal in general tenor, but accompanied by sharp dissents from Congressional members who have extraordinary influence within the powerful House and Senate Commissions.

The Randall Commission report apparently made only a moderate impact on public opinion.—United Press.

Capetown, May 26.

A joint session of the South African Parliament today passed the second reading of the Government bill to remove Cape Province coloured persons from the Common Voters' List.

The 118-74 vote was 20 votes less than the two-thirds majority Premier Dr Daniel Malan will need for final passage of the bill on its third reading.

Dr Malan said in a debate preceding the vote that he could not give assurances that the Government would accept a compromise proposal by Mr Bailey Bekker (Independent), who suggested that coloured persons now on the Common roll should stay there and future coloured voters be placed on a separate roll.—United Press.

## Ginger Goes On Holiday



Hollywood film star Ginger Rogers, with her French husband, Jacques Bergeron, arrive in Rome, where they will spend a short holiday before leaving for the United States.—Express Photo.

## Californians Haven't Forgotten Drake's Visit In 1579

Drake's Bay, California, May 26.

Preparations are being completed here for the 375th anniversary of the landing of Sir Francis Drake on the Pacific shores of California.

It was here that Sir Francis Drake repaired his Golden Hind, landing on June 17, and departing on July 23, 1579, to continue his circumnavigation of the globe.

It was here that he mounted a "plate of brass" to claim the entire area for Queen Elizabeth I, a claim which was never implemented. Since then, the area has been ruled by the Governments of Spain, Mexico, Russia, the California Republic, and the United States.

Proof of Drake's visit to the area was contained in the "plate of brass" which was found and lost many times and finally authenticated before the second World War by historians of the University of California and Columbia University, New York.

Drake called the area "Nova Albion" and his fort here antedates the first English settlement on the Atlantic Coast, Fort Raleigh, by eight years. The colony of Jamestown was established 28 years later.

The local observance of the anniversary is being sponsored by the Drake Navigators Guild, whose honorary chairman is Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who commanded United States Naval forces in the Pacific against the Japanese.

The principal objectives of the Guild, a non-profit California company, are to "analyse all available documentation on the subject of Drake in California; to locate all sites of archaeological value in the furthering of this study; to collect and preserve possible 16th Century artifacts, submitting these to authorities from time to time for identification; and to establish a library and a museum of material specifically related to the subject within the area."

## ESSAY COMPETITION

The Guild is co-operating with a group of English "associates," including A. A. Cunningham, curator of Plymouth's Museum and curator of Buckland Abbey, Commodore J. E. H.

McBeath, and Admiral Earl Mountbatten.

The two sponsoring groups are conducting an essay contest in England on the subject of "Sir Francis Drake in California." The contestants are cadets of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy.

The winner will be awarded a round trip by air to Drake's Bay to read his essay during the anniversary observance.

The chairman of the examiners in the essay contest is Dr A. L. Rowse, Elizabethan authority and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.—China Mail Special.

## Yugoslavia Defeats Soviet Domination

Belgrade, May 26.

Yugoslavia has won complete victory over all attempts of the Soviet Union to dominate her, Mr Vladimir Bakarić, Secretary of the Croat Communist Party, said at the Party's Congress in Zagreb today.

In foreign affairs, he said, Yugoslavia was the champion of small nations, of help for under-developed countries and of equality of rights for all peoples within the framework of the United Nations.

In Skopje, capital of Macedonia, a report by the Central Committee of the Macedonian Communist Party said the Party had successfully opposed "the dark policy of Moscow, carried out through the Bulgarian Communist Party with the aim of cutting off Macedonia from Yugoslavia."

The report, which was presented to delegates on the eve of the Macedonian Party's Congress tomorrow, attacked "the plugging policy" of the Bulgarian Communist Party towards Macedonia as practiced in that area of Macedonia inside Bulgaria.

(Croatia and Macedonia are provinces of Yugoslavia)—Reuter.

## Princess Margaret Wins A Prize

London, May 26.

Princess Margaret has won a prize of three guineas worth of books for "correct entry" in a weekly magazine crossword puzzle competition.—China Mail Special.

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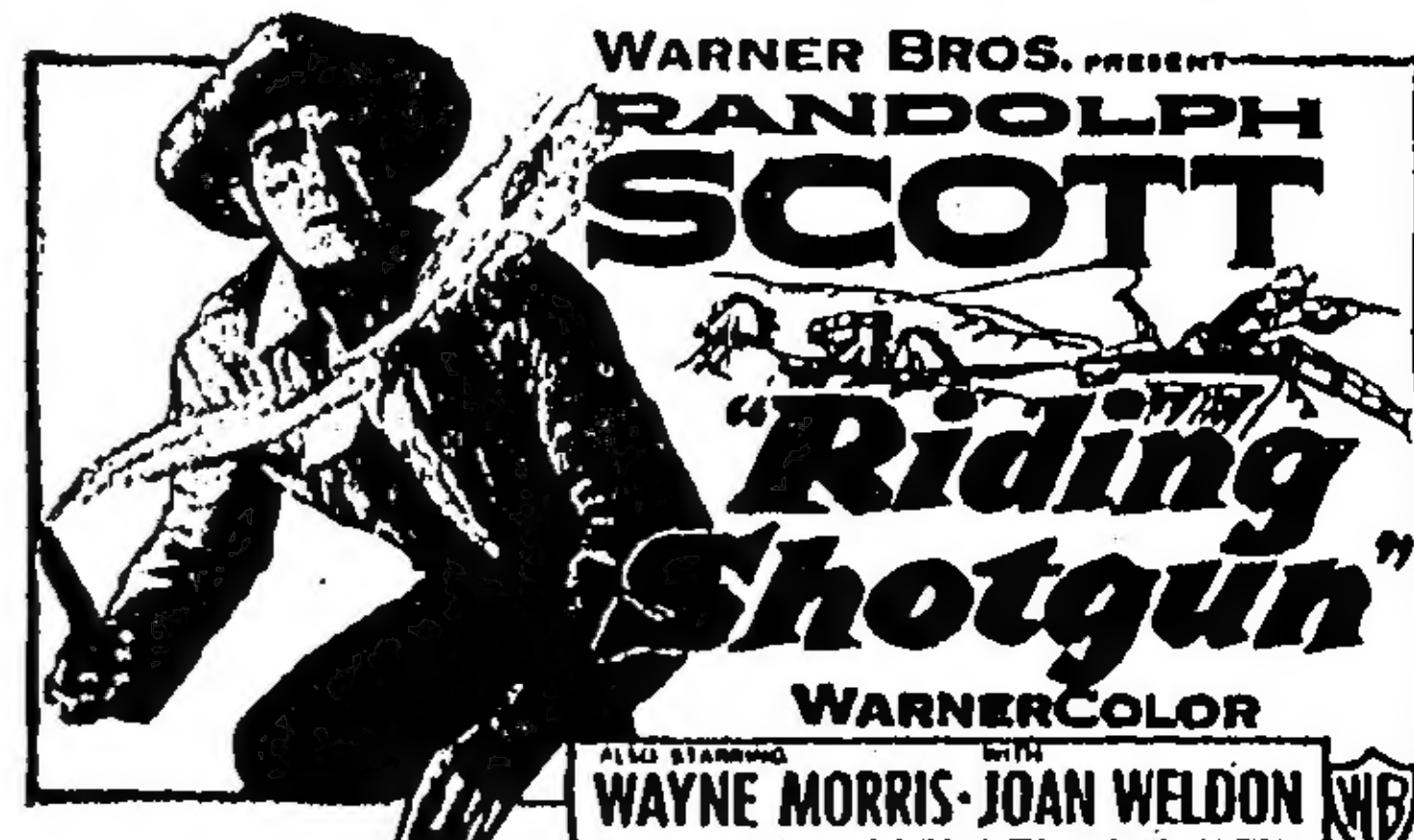
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# NATIONALIST CHINA INCLUDED IN DEFENCE TALKS

## Admiral Radford Conferring With "Number Of Nations" On Asian Alliance

Washington, May 26.

Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, told Congressmen today that military talks were under way with a number of nations including the Chinese Nationalists on the defence of Southeast Asia, it was learned.

Admiral Radford briefed the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives for nearly three hours at a private hearing on the military problems of creating a joint defence organisation for Asia.

Some Committee members after the meeting told reporters they were encouraged by Admiral Radford's report. But neither Admiral Radford nor Mr Robert Chipfield, Republican Illinois, the Committee Chairman, would comment.

But well-informed sources said Admiral Radford named Formosa among the powers with which military conversations were being held. They identified others as Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and other unspecified nations in Southeast Asia.

The informants said they did not know where the talks were being held or how extensive they were.

Up to now the Chinese Nationalists had not been mentioned in connection with Southeast Asia defence, although they had the largest organized local army west of South Korea. Britain, which recognized Communist China, had opposed past suggestions of using the Nationalists in any Asian police force.

The informants said Admiral Radford left the Committee the impression that Indo-China had by no means been written off, but that alternate plans were being prepared.

The committee also received, but did not vote, on the Eisenhower Administration's request for authority to use elsewhere in Asia the 1,133 million dollars earmarked for Indo-China during the year ending in mid 1955, the informants said.

The informants added the proposal was approved unanimously by a bi-partisan group of Congressional leaders meeting yesterday with the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles.

### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Other developments on the serious military situation in the Far East were:

In Geneva, the Defence Minister of the Republic of Malaya, Dr J. Alvarez Manuella, said today "the leading nations" of the Western world wanted South Malaya to form part of a future Asian defence line against Communism.

But, he said, he was not at liberty to reveal "these interested nations."

The Minister, who is in Geneva to try to bring the cause of his Republic's battle against Indonesia before the Far East conference, told a press conference that his Government was prepared to offer valuable military bases to the United States and Australia.

He said his country would "fight to the death against the red octopus of Indonesia" and said the free world should support the South Malaya in their fight.

Dr Manuella said his people only wanted to do their part of a common job—fighting Communism—and for this reason, they have offered seasoned troops to help the French defend the fortress of Dien Bien Phu. He did not disclose the French reaction to the offer.

The South Malaya, a group of islands in East Ind China, seceded from the Indonesian Republic in 1950 and have since been engaged in a struggle with the Indonesian authorities.

### THAILAND WAITS

In Bangkok, Thai officials said that Thailand would await "further danger signals" before complaining to the United Nations against Communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

Mr Pote Sarasin, Thai Ambassador to the United States, told the United Press he had received no instructions from his government to carry an appeal to the U.N.

A Government spokesman, Maj-General Monmuan Khairu Kijjara, deputy Chief of the Joint Staff, confirmed that presentation of the complaint would be delayed.

(Diplomatic sources in Washington had said that plans were almost complete for Thailand backed by the U.S., to ask the U.N. to send a peace observation commission to Southeast Asia to report on the Red threat to peace and security.)

The general said that either failure of the Geneva conference or the Communist invasion of Laos and Cambodia would bring prompt Thai action to request the U.N. Security Council to send observers to Indo-China.

Important consultations were said to be in progress between the Thai Government and the Thai Foreign Minister, Prince Wan Waiyayakorn, in Geneva. —United Press and Reuter.

## He Was Weighed Against Wine!



M. Amiel, Mayor of Quinsao (near Bordeaux), France, assisted by the "Queen of Wine", during the "Weighing-in" against wine of Georges Carpentier, the famous French ex-boxer. Carpentier, who was the guest at the annual Bordeaux Wine Festival was made "High Constable" of the Brotherhood and given his weight in white wine. —Express Photo.

## Union Leader's Threat To British Atom Bomb Factories

Margate, May 26.

A leader of Britain's Electrical Trade Union declared today that the Union would withdraw electricians from any atomic plant where it was known that "power was being used solely for the destruction of mankind."

But he added it would be premature to do this at present, since it was not known how much atomic energy was being used in the production of atom bombs.

The official, Mr Tom Vincent, was speaking on behalf of the Executive at the annual conference of the Communist-led

Union, which has 187,000 members.

The conference unanimously supported a resolution declaring that the existence of the hydrogen bomb "constituted a grave threat to civilisation."

It also demanded a meeting between Sir Winston Churchill, President Eisenhower and Mr Malenkov, to consider the reduction and control of armaments.

One delegate said the Union had "a final weapon" which they could use in the fight against the H-Bomb. This was the withdrawal of their labour from atomic energy stations manufacturing bombs.

### "GET OUT Gls"

Mr Vincent replied that they knew hydrogen bombs were not being made in Britain. But they did not know how much atomic energy was going into a.c.m. bombs.

"Quite a proportion of it is being manufactured for curing certain diseases and therefore we cannot stop the money being used for its development," he said.

"But we should not hesitate to withdraw our members from any station where we knew the power was being used solely for the destruction of mankind."

The conference carried an Executive Council motion, stating that it was opposed to and would fight with all the resources at its command "the implementation of the inflammatory policy of German rearmament." Only five of the 250 delegates voted against this.

The conference also passed a resolution, calling for a nationwide campaign for the removal of all foreign troops from Britain. It declared the presence of American troops, together with the rise in American investments "gave the United States control and influence over British Affairs." —Reuter.

## Anti-Mau Mau Operation "A Success"

Nairobi, May 26.

East Africa headquarters announced today that the main phases of "Operation Anvil" — clearing many thousands of Mau Mau Africans from Nairobi — had been "successfully completed."

Most of the 5,000 troops brought into Nairobi one month ago to launch the first big sweep through the city at dawn on April 24, are now expected to be used in other actions.

The announcement said that plans had been made for certain small areas in Nairobi, still to be combed for Mau Mau suspects, but further action in the city would now be considered primarily the responsibility of the police, with military forces acting in support where required.

The operation would continue to maintain law and order in the city and prevent the return of undesirable Africans.

The police are to maintain a cordon round the city limits, including road-blocks to check the movements of Africans. —Reuter.

## KRISHNA MENON'S MEDIATION SAID TO BE "ENCOURAGING"

Geneva, May 26.

Mr Krishna Menon, Indian delegate to the United Nations, had another meeting with British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden here today — the third meeting since his arrival in Geneva last week-end.

This meeting along with the consultations which Mr Menon is having with other leading diplomats from the East and the West is part of India's efforts to help the Geneva Conference reach a compromise on the solution of the Korean and Indo-Chinese problems.

Earlier, Mr Menon had talks with the head of the American delegation, General Walter Bedell-Smith.

Indian sources said that so far the results of Mr Menon's consultations with the Western and Eastern delegations had been rather encouraging.

They fully denied foreign press reports that Mr Menon's views had been rejected by

Chinese Communist Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai.

Mr Menon, they insisted, was not proposing any specific plan to solve the Indo-Chinese and Korean issues, but was seeking the basis of a compromise.

It was understood that Mr Menon was chiefly interested in the creation of a neutral commission, including the Colombo powers to supervise any cease-fire agreement in Indo-China.

It was further believed that his talks with Indonesian officials had dealt with this matter because India was anxious to have other neutral nations co-operate with this project.

It was expected that Mr Menon would have a conference with his first with French Foreign

Minister Georges Bidault before the week-end.

Mr Menon is scheduled to leave Geneva next Friday for New York where he will represent India at the session of the Trusteeship Council.

However, he might delay his departure, if developments here make it necessary. — Franco-Press.

### Eden Backed

Berlin, May 26.  
Pundit Sundaril, Indian delegate to the session of the World Peace Council told the Council today that 300,000,000 were backing the action taken by British Foreign Secretary Mr Anthony Eden at restoring peace in Asia.

He urged that Communist China be admitted to the United Nations to enable the latter to achieve its mission. — Franco-Press.

## Churchill Won't Forget Nell Gwynn's Faux Pas

When the Queen Installs Him  
As Knight of the Garter

Windsor, May 26.

In a ceremony which has remained almost unchanged for nearly 600 years, Queen Elizabeth will install Sir Winston Churchill as a Knight of the Order of the Garter on June 14.

It is just a year ago that, quite unexpectedly, the young Queen summoned Mr Churchill to Windsor Castle and bestowed on him the most exalted honour which his country can offer.

He knelt before her and, taking a sword, she touched him first on the right shoulder and then on the left.

When he rose he was no longer "Winston" Churchill but "The Right Honourable Sir Winston Churchill, K.C., (Knight of the Garter), O.M. (Order of Merit), C.H. (Companion of Honour), M.P. (Member of Parliament)."

And at the same time, the Queen handed him the insignia of the Order—a collar of 24 gold pieces each in the shape of a garter; the George, an enameled figure of St George on horseback encountering the dragon; the lesser George, a gold badge which bears the same figure; the blue velvet garter on which is inscribed the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"), and the broad blue ribbon.

He wore them proudly for the first time at the Coronation service in June last year.

Now he is to be formally acknowledged as a Knight of the Order.

The ceremony in June will consist of two parts: the investiture, when the Queen will once more present the Prime Minister with the insignia; and the installation, a religious service in St George's Chapel, Windsor.

The investiture over, all the Knights and the Honorary Knights, dressed in the vestments of their Orders, will walk in procession from the Hall to the Chapel for the religious ceremony.

"Ye Lady Droppede . . ."

There the new Knights will be installed in their own stalls over which hang banners bearing their family coats of arms.

The Queen, who was made a Lady of the Garter in 1893 by her father, will wear the gorgeous vestments of the Order. Around her shoulders will be the cloak of kingfisher blue and on her head a magnificent plumed hat. The garter will be on her right arm just above the elbow. Men wear theirs around the calf of the leg.

The Queen will occupy the Sovereign's velvet-draped stall over which hangs a Royal Standard, heavy with gold and embroidery.

The ancient words of the service will recall the spirit of medieval chivalry and the glory of the crusades.

When the service is over the Queen and her Knights will all down to a banquet traditionally served in St George's Hall, at which will be used the famous "Garb of China" emblazoned with the badges of the Order.

Sir Winston is only the sixth commoner to receive the honour this century.

Strong British sense of tradition will not allow for major changes in the ritual. But

Knights still smile over one variation which took place in the time of Charles II and which is responsible for their wearing the broad blue sash over the left shoulder instead of the right.

### NELL'S FAUX PAS

It appears that Nell Gwynn, actress mistress of Charles, dressed her son, Lord Burford, incorrectly and the King, so amused by the error, maliciously ordered all Knights of the Order in the year 1681 to wear the sash over the left shoulder from that time onward.

Although the Order of the Garter has come to be acknowledged as the most illustrious order of chivalry in Europe, little is really known about its founding.

Edward, historians claim, wished to revive King Arthur's mythical Order of the Knights of the Round Table. The blue and gold of the Garter were the colours of the arms of France whose crown Edward claimed.

But an anonymous wit has summed up the best-loved legend concerning the Order in this rhyme, after King Edward III had danced with the lovely young Countess of Salisbury.

"Ye lady droppede upon ye grounde  
Her garter, which ye Kinge he founde.  
Each courtier turned his eye arounde,  
Maliciously to wyne it.  
Ye Kinge blushed a rosie redde,  
Ye Kinge did bow his Royall headde,  
Restored ye article and saide,  
'Ill be to them who thynke it.'"

## BOAC Seeks Planes To Replace Comets

London, May 26.

The Australian Government has been asked if it will approve the release by Quantas Air Lines of a number of constellations aircraft to British Overseas Airways Corporation in view of the grounding of the Comet airliners.

Mr J. D. Proffund, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, told a questioner this in the House of Commons today when asked what BOAC was doing to replace the Comets.

BOAC proposed to bring back into service two York freighters and, with the agreement of the purchasers, four Hermes airliners which had been sold.

If the "Comet" jet airliner does not get back the licence worthiness certificate, the BOAC would reorganise its fleet as a Constellation operator. —United Press.

## USA Detaining One Hundred Chinese Students

Washington, May 26.

American officials said today that the Justice Department has been detaining about 100 Chinese, because it feels that their return would be against the best interests of the United States.

The Chinese are mostly persons who came to the United States several years ago—before the Reds took over China—as technical students in such fields as physics and engineering and have now finished their studies. They are not being held in custody. They have only been refused permission to leave the country.

The United States apparently has no intention of making a deal with Red China under which it would return the students in exchange for two Communist Chinese. Such a deal was hinted at today by a Communist Chinese spokesman in Geneva.

State Department officials said that they knew nothing of the Chinese spokesman's hint. But they said that it is against U.S. policy to work out such deals. —United Press.

## "Goodwill Flight" By Three US Bombers

Washington, May 26.

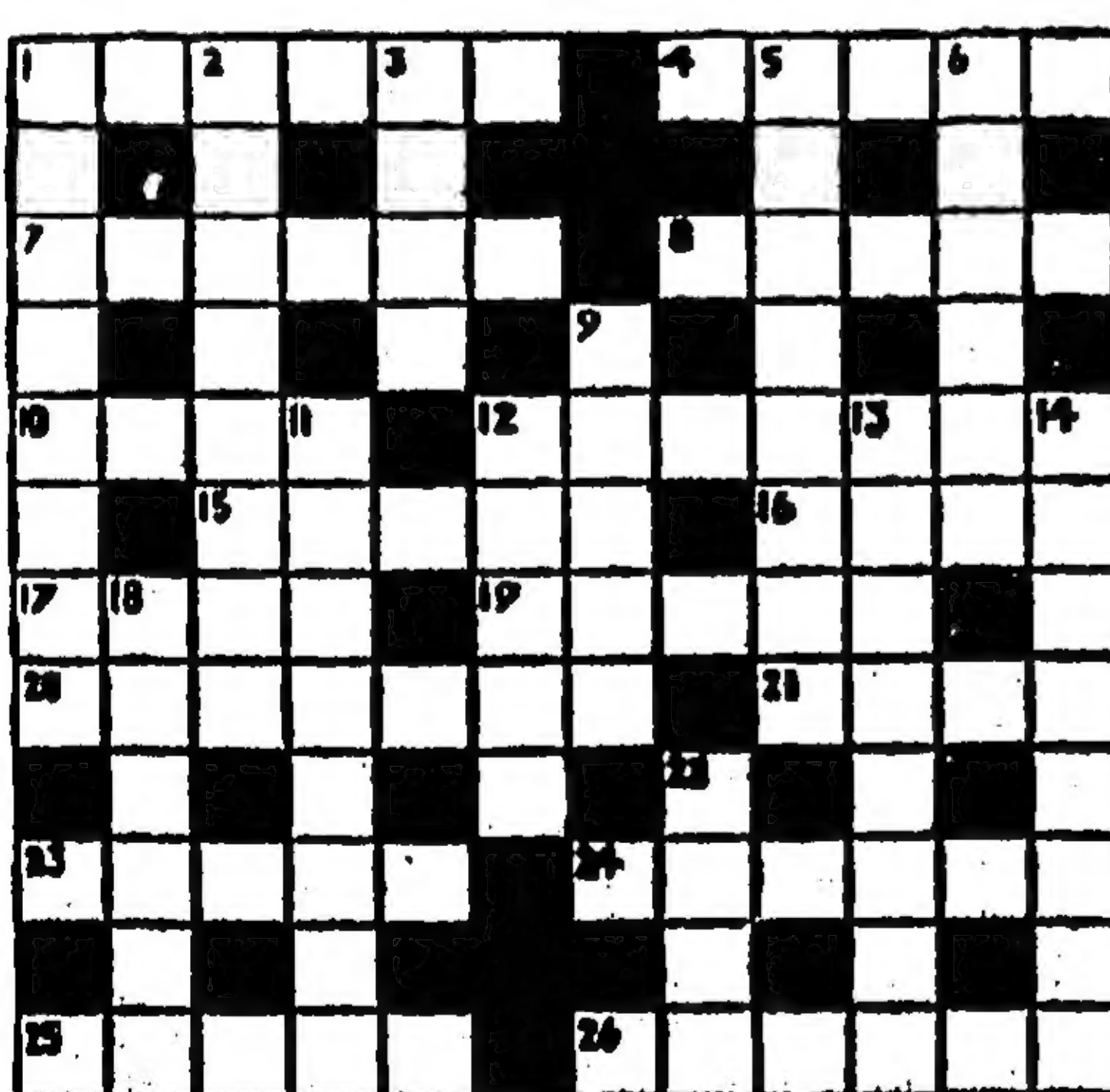
The Air Force today announced that three B-30 bombers would make a "flying goodwill visit" tomorrow to Nicaragua.

The United States began flying arms this week to Nicaragua, Central American neighbour of Guatemala, which recently received an arms shipment from behind the Iron Curtain.

The Defence Department said the flying visit by the inter-continental bombers is being made at the request of the Nicaraguan Government to take part in the observance of Nicaragua's Army Day.

The Strategic Air Command bombers will fly not-stop from Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, circling over Managua, Leon, Granada and Matagalpa in Nicaragua, and then returning to the United States. —United Press.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



### ACROSS

- 1 Easily managed (6).
- 4 Robust (6).
- 7 Fester (6).
- 8 Barlin (6).
- 10 Fat (6).
- 12 Fed sumptuously (7).
- 13 Book (4).
- 17 Was indebted (4).
- 18 Allude (6).
- 20 Dwell (7).
- 21 Valley (4).
- 23 Transparent (5).
- 24 Brigand (6).
- 25 Applaud with shouts (6).
- 26 Very hot (6).

### DOWN

- 1 Business chief (8).
- 2 Eats (8).
- 3 Lounge (4).
- 5 Bore witness (8).
- 6 Thra (6).
- 9 Entertained (5).
- 11 Muse (6).
- 12 Discharged (5).
- 13 Bullfighter (8).
- 14 Loathed (8).
- 15 Opulence (6).
- 22 Sainly emblem (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD. — Across: 3 Slipper, 8 Relate, 9 Indicate, 11 Accepted, 12 Head, 13 Snail, 16 Drain, 19 Oval, 22 Cast-iron, 24 Alliance, 25 Ardour, 26 Shatters. Down: 1 Dread, 2 Black, 3 Slipper, 4 Lent, 5 Pale, 6 Enamel, 7 Steady, 10 Delle, 14 Arvan, 15 Litter, 16 Morass, 17 Deltia, 20 Broom, 21 Snore, 22 Cant, 23 Scar.



## ★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

# NINE JUDGES LIGHT A FREEDOM LAMP

There is rejoicing in a mong the 15,500,000 coloured people in the United States. The Supreme Court's unanimous decision outlawing racial segregation in schools is being called the greatest single step forward for the Negro and his children since the abolition of slavery.

Even below the Mason-Dixon Line, in the South, which is chiefly affected by the Supreme Court's ruling, there is qualified enthusiasm among white people.

Most leaders in the Southern States said they would try to carry out the ruling outlasting segregation. A few diehards and demagogues threatened defiance.

Governor Herbert Talmadge of Georgia, violent son of a violent father, snapped his scowling face and said: "I will map a programme to ensure continued and permanent segregation of the races. The courts have thrown down the gauntlet before those who believe the Constitution means what it says when it reserves to individual States the right to regulate their own internal affairs. Georgians accept the challenge, and will not tolerate mixing of the races in schools."

Another Southerner, Lieutenant-Governor Marvin Griffin, a candidate to succeed Talmadge, declared: "The races will not be mixed, come hell or high water."

### Down to work

BUT the majority of the South, its politicians, its professors and teachers, got down to work to put into effect the decision of the Supreme Court. There was no violence in any of the States, no riots as threatened, and hardly a single demonstration or act of defiance.

In the Blue Grass State of Kentucky Governor Lawrence Wetherby spoke for most of the South when he said: "We'll work this out as we have worked out other problems."

The most famous of Southern Governors, James Byrnes of South Carolina, one-time Secretary of State of the United

States and an Assistant President, hedged. He said: "I am shocked to learn that the court has reversed itself; but he did not say, as he has said before, that South Carolina would refuse to adhere to any decision to end segregation."

At the present time segregation is required by law in 17 States and in the District of Columbia, where the city of Washington is situated. About 8,500,000 white children and 2,500,000 coloured children attend schools under segregation laws which in some States date back to the time of the American Civil War.

To carry out the Supreme Court ruling will take years of time and millions of dollars. In handing down their decision the nine judges left until next October the decrees to implement their ruling. So next autumn there will be more arguments in court on how and when their decision should be carried out.

Associate Justice Robert Jackson forecast "a generation of litigation," and Senators Sparkman and Holland, both of the Deep South, said: "It may be years before school segregation ends in the South."

### Giant step

PRIVATE schools are not affected by the new ruling, only public, but supported schools. The phrase "public schools" in the United States means what it says, unlike the meaning it has in England.

But whether it takes five years or ten to end school segregation, the giant step forward in the march to freedom has been taken.

In Congress politicians turned from the discussion of McCarthyism to the political implications of this anti-segregation decision.

There is an election coming up in November when the whole House of Representatives, one-third of the Senate, and several Governors run for office. Everyone knows that the court's action will be an important issue in the campaign.

Press reaction to the decision was favourable. In the North and Middle West it was enthusiastic. And in the South itself newspapers accepted the decision with Southern courtesy, if not delight.

The sun has risen for the coloured man. Everyone feels that the United States has increased its prestige on the international front. The ruling has helped to spike Communist propaganda that Americans treat their coloured people like dogs and worse. It is a beacon light to Asiatics in Korea, Indo-China, and the entire Far East. No one here is arguing about that.

Doctor Ralph Bunche, a coloured member of the United Nations Secretariat, and perhaps the most famous Negro in America, said: "The ruling is a demonstration that American democracy does apply to all citizens, irrespective of colour."

### Model of clarity

THE ordinary coloured man, the shoeshine boy, the elevator operator, the porter, and the waiter, do not seem to comprehend to the full the importance of the court's decision. I have talked to a few of them, and most said it was a bit too big to grasp.

One coloured taxi-driver said: "There ought to be dancing in the streets, but I ain't seen none yet."

The Supreme Court's decision itself, which formally phrased, was a model of clarity, and clear like a paper on sociology by a professor. It said bluntly, as read out by Chief Justice Earl Warren: "In the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

It went on to declare plainly that in the court's opinion segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though other facilities might be equal, deprived children of equal educational opportunities.

The decision which becomes history is the result of five cases brought by Negro children, or their sponsors, against school boards or boards of education, which had practised segregation against them.

The cases first came to the High Court in 1952 on appeal from rulings of lower courts. Arguments were heard in December 1952 and the Supreme Court was unable to reach a decision.

Only after long and patient hearings and months of argument and discussion by white and coloured lawyers was the Supreme Court's ban against segregation handed down.

### More important

SOME of the principals in the case did not seem to be aware that they had made history. Fifteen-year-old Spotswood Thomas Bolling was playing baseball when the news was announced. Spotswood, a thin coloured lad, was one of five school children who were plaintiffs in one of the segregation cases.

His mother, a widow, works in bookbinding factory. When reporters and photographers gathered at the house Spotswood was not around, although his mother had ordered him to put his blue suit on and pose for photographers.

He finally appeared an hour and ten minutes late, and said: "I've been playing baseball. I figured that was more important, although I am glad my case has been won."

Mrs Bolling said: "We have to trust God for all things big and small. He will righten all wrongs."



There was particular in Britain, a sickly sentimentality about the black man. Britain could take the lead in developing forms of co-operation in Africa because of her great possessions there — said D. MALAN

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A STRICKEN BOY LIVES... A KILLER PREPARES TO DIE

## Then SUDDENLY Trent had a gun in his hand

Ten-year-old TONY ROWE has been found! He was kidnapped after seeing the murder of his mother—for which he has been hunted for him to save his life from a dangerous illness. Superintendent STANLEY, of Scotland Yard, sought the help of bookmaker JOE TRENT to find the man HARRY THRAKE, who knew where Tony was. When Thrake was murdered too his widow told the superintendent to Tony. Now Tony's little friend, a boy called JOHNNY MACDONALD, has just said: "There goes the murderer!"

SCOTLAND YARD. I was genial Joe Trent, the bookmaker. His plump face creased into its usual expression of good humour as he saw me. His hand went out and raised in greeting. And then, as he saw Johnny Macdonald beside me, the hand faltered and he went pale.

Behind me stood Isabelita Thrake, and I could hear the hiss of her breath. "Joe," she suddenly shouted, "get away from here—quick!"

His body eyes switched from the boy to her, and now rage made his face red again. "By God, Belita, you've chopped me!" he shouted. "You've told them I killed Diana. Why, you Spanish slut—" she cried. "It wasn't me! I swear it wasn't."

★ ★ ★

We were moving in on Joe, but he had begun to back now, tumbling all the time inside his jacket. Suddenly, he made a grab for Johnny Macdonald with one hand. There was a gun in the other.

He pointed it at Johnny. "You had better stand back, or this kid goes the way of Tony Rowe to kingdom come! I mean it. There won't be any more for the hangman, no matter how many I kill. Now let me clear, coppers, or this little geezer gets his brains blown out."

But Joe Trent reckoned without the tough little Scots boy. Johnny had been wriggling in Joe's grasp. Now he turned

round and booted the bookie on the shin, and, as Joe bellowed with pain, he darted free.

And then I took a hand, dived on Joe and was struggling with him in the mud. I am one of those unusual policemen who do not approve of capital punishment for murder. Not in most cases, anyway.

But in the case of Joe Trent, I was determined to save him from the hangman.

The end of a rope was made for this man's neck, and I was going to see him dangling from it.

He fought fiercely, but it didn't last long. We frog-marched him to the police car and took him off to the station. Isabelita Thrake and Johnny Macdonald followed in another car.

Joe had got his courage back and had begun retracting everything he had said, but we firmly charged him just the same—with the murder of Diana Rowe and Harry Thrake. Then I went to her cell to see Isabelita Thrake.

"Now will you talk?" I asked.

She shook her head. "No," she said. "Joe Trent was kind to me. He even lent me money to set up as a fortune-teller. I can't betray him, no matter what he's done."

I said: "In that case, Mrs Thrake, I shall have to treat you as an accomplice of Trent, which means you will be charged with murder, too. You can hang for it, you know. Just think it over."

I left her then, but she called me back within the hour. She had thought it over, and she talked.

Both Palu and Velongo find Englishmen friendlier than the young men at home, though not always handsome by Tongan standards. They have a cousin who is married to an English doctor in Baywater.

Palu is slightly more sophisticated than Velongo. She smokes 12 English cigarettes a day and drinks an occasional glass of light beer. Velongo does not smoke at all and is fond of milk shakes. Neither of them wears make-up, apart from a dab of powder.

They have never used lipstick, have never been to a hair-dresser and don't want to. They cut their own hair, jet black and curling, and cut it well. Their only beauty treatment is to rub coconut oil all over themselves once a day.

Now their English chaperon is trying to persuade them to use a little cold cream on their faces at night.

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I had ordered them to give me the keys immediately. Tony Rowe woke up—or didn't wake up—after the injection. But the only message that came through, at four in the morning, simply said: "Rowe is a cime. On the danger list."

Next morning I took Trent to London and looked him at Pentonville pending an appearance in court. After which I drove to the Yard and presented my report to my superiors. It filled in all the details, thanks to Isabelita Thrake.

Diana Rowe had been one of Harry Thrake's girls, meeting men for him, getting them drunk and robbing them, peddling marijuana cigarettes; but she also gambled heavily, mostly with Joe Trent.

When Trent asked her to pay her gambling debts, she referred him to Harry; and when Harry refused to pay, she threatened to inform the police about his activities.

So Thrake and Trent had gone to Exeter Court together to see her, argue with her; and when she started screaming, Thrake hit her; and hit her and hit her. Then everything got out of hand, and down came the poker, out came the knife.

"We meant to beat her up—just a little," said Genial Joe. "But we got a little heavy-handed."

They wiped themselves and the weapons clean and climbed out of the back window of the flat. They thought they were safe. They were overjoyed when they read in the papers that George Rowe had been arrested for his wife's murder.

They only began to get frightened when they heard that there had been a witness at the killing—that, while they beat Diana Rowe to death, her small son Tony had been watching

them through the keyhole of the clothes closet in which she had locked him.

"After that, we just had to get the boy, to save our necks," said Joe Trent. "We meant no harm to the kid. He was going to die anyway, wasn't he?"

At ten-thirty yesterday morning I appeared in the witness box at the South-Western Court and, when George Rowe was brought up, I made a statement declaring his innocence.

They let him free. Edna Macdonald was waiting for him as he came out of the court, and so was her brother Johnny. There was a car waiting for them, too, and I was the driver.

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## BILLY HAD NO TROMBONE

By LES ARMOUR

London. THE softly-lighted room in the big London hotel was quiet. Behind a table at one end sat a well-groomed man in an English-cut suit and a plain grey tie.

In front of it were 80 newspapermen, looking expectantly for a brace of trombone players and some gospel singers.

None emerged. Instead, the man behind the table got up and began to talk, in a matter-of-fact tone of voice.

He was Billy Graham, the great evangelist who shakes the United States with the promise of heaven and the fear of hell every week over air waves churned out by 450 radio stations.

But, unless somebody had told you who he was, you probably would never have known.

### The Crusade

This Billy Graham seems to have stood London on its ear. In three months, 1,330,650 people have jammed into Harringay Arena to hear him. On only four occasions has there been an empty seat. And 28,500 of them have come forward to be "saved" or, as Billy puts it, to "accept Christ."

In addition, his sermons have been relayed over telephone wires to 400 halls all the way from Aberdeen to Southampton.

The crusade is over, and Billy is on his way home via the Continent. But it seems to have taken the "simple farm boy from North Carolina" rather a long time to get his reception in Britain. He says he has never had congregations which listen so attentively. He says he has never met such generosity and hospitality.

He made no attempt to dazzle his press conference with his showmanship; he just recited the facts he has never had congregations which listen so attentively. He says he has never met such generosity and hospitality.

But there were a lot of questions that couldn't be answered—not because he didn't want to answer, but because there is no way of answering them.

How many people were lured by the blaze of publicity and just came from curiosity and perhaps went away laughing or even ashamed to see such displays of emotionalism in an English arena?

### No Secret

How many really join Billy Graham in his repudiation of contemporary learning? He makes no secret of his contempt for "rationalism." He dismisses evolution with a snort: "We are not descended from a muttering monkey." He thinks theology is dangerous. "All we need is the simple message of the Gospel."

Who is Billy Graham? He is so much wiser than all the great thinkers of the last 3,000 years?

And how many of his converts are teenage girls captivated by his smile? A story he tells about a girl who came to "meet Christ" seemed to contain a high proportion of young girls, middle-aged women and Billy Graham officials.

Is he being "taken in" by his naivety? A story he tells about Cambridge suggests that he is taken in fairly easily. He says 3,580 (about half the undergraduate body) turned out at one meeting.

When the time came to save souls, he told the students that he would go outside and come back in fifteen minutes. Only those who wanted to "meet Christ" should await his return. When he came back, all of them were still there.

### Few Warnings

He repeated the process—with a few warnings about the "obligations of Christians." Still nearly all of them stayed.

Did Billy Graham convert half of Cambridge at one swoop? Not very likely. Anybody who has been an undergraduate could have told him that some of the students no doubt stayed because they wanted to see what it was like to be kicked out of pulling his leg.

Yet he is convinced that he, or the "Holy Spirit," worked wonders at Cambridge.

On the other hand, church attendances have been going up since he arrived, and local clergymen back up his claims about the converted. The conversion, it seems, is very little chance to do anything but stay saved.

A vast organisation pursues them as soon as they sign the card. This is to "help them stick to their decisions."

But, still, one wonders...

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## The Tonga Girls Look At Englishmen

By LOUISE REID

LONDON. PALU and Velongo, the cousins of Queen Salote of Tonga, now holidaying in London, put on their grass skirts. Then they practised the snaky Polynesian dances for Queen Elizabeth's homecoming.

While dancing they sang Tongan songs and played the nose-flute.

Marriage? The girls are not even thinking of getting married.

"I am too young," said Velongo, who is 24. Palu, who is 30, said: "I'm just not interested. I have too many other things to think about."

Both she and Velongo are ladies-in-waiting to Queen

Salote. Palu handles the Queen's correspondence. Velongo serves the Queen's food and is in charge of the royal wardrobe. When not at the Palace, Palu looks after a harem of nephews and nieces while their mothers, mostly typists, are out at work.

"But," Palu went on, "if I did marry, I should want a nice, handsome husband. That first of all. Then I should want him to have a job, perhaps in an office. But I wouldn't mind, really, what he did."

Under Tongan tradition, Queen Salote could insist on choosing

husbands for the girls, but, in view of her democratic outlook, would waive this prerogative. She would, however, have to give her consent, just as with our Royal Family.

Both Palu and Velongo find Englishmen friendlier than the young men at home, though not always handsome by Tongan standards. They have a cousin who is married to an English doctor in Baywater.

Palu is slightly more sophisticated than Velongo. She smokes 12 English cigarettes a day and drinks an occasional glass of light beer. Velongo does not smoke at all and is fond of milk shakes. Neither of them wears make-up, apart from a dab of powder.

They have never used lipstick, have never been to a hair-dresser and don't want to. They cut their own hair, jet black and curling, and cut it well. Their only beauty treatment is to rub coconut oil all over themselves once a day.

Now their English chaperon is trying to persuade them to use a little cold cream on their faces at night.

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about Western etiquette and use knives and forks when eating in public. They find chicken and roast pork a fair substitute for the famed suckling pigs of Tonga.

They have taken to Western dancing. A fortnight ago they heard the samba for the first time. Before the band had played six bars they had mastered the rhythm and















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"EUMAEUS"	Dublin & Liverpool	23rd June 24th June
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th July 6th July

## Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails		
S. "AEneas"	Liverpool	28th May
G. "EUMAEUS"	do	28th May
S. "ABCAEUS"	do	5th June
G. "TELEUS"	do	12th June
S. "AGAPENOR"	do	22nd June
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HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4)	8:00 a.m. Thursday
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## MISCELLANEOUS

The English Association of Accountants & Auditors, Estab. 1941, examinations June/December. For examination state experience. 9, Charles St., Newport, Mon., England.

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## NOTICE

### THE SHEK O DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 9th June, 1954, at 8 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1954, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board, MARTIN & CO., Secretaries. Hongkong, 26th May, 1954.

## NOTICE

### THE SHEK O COUNTRY CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of THE SHEK O COUNTRY CLUB will be held at the Club House, Shek O, on Wednesday, the 9th June, 1954, at 7 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee for the year ended 31st March, 1954, and to elect the Committee for the ensuing year.

Nominations for the new Committee must be in the hands of the Secretaries not later than Wednesday, the 2nd June.

Week-day members are cordially invited to attend the Meeting.

Members desirous of staying on for dinner are kindly requested to advise the Club Steward not later than the day before the Meeting.

By Order of the General Committee, MARTIN & CO., Secretaries.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1954.

## NOTICE

### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

The Annual General Meeting of Voting Members will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on Friday, 28th May, 1954, at 6.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Clerk of the Course and the Stewards, of considering, and if thought fit, passing the Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1954, and of re-appointing the Auditors.

All Members are cordially invited to attend and participate in any discussion which may ensue. They are invited to forward to the Secretary in writing at least seven days before the Meeting in due to take place, any matters which they may wish to bring up for discussion.

By Order of the Stewards, H. MIBA, Secretary.

## SOAPY WATER

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## Nehru Says:

### "No Justification"

New Delhi, May 26. The Government of India takes a "grave view" of India's exclusion from the clemency arrangements for Japanese war criminals, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told the Indian Parliament.

Mr. Nehru said, "In our opinion the exclusion of India (whose representative had all along functioned as a member of the International Military Tribunal of the Far East even after the partition of India) is completely arbitrary and has no justification whatever."

"Equally arbitrary is the inclusion of Pakistan. The fact that India did not sign the San Francisco treaty and Pakistan did not have relevance to this question. A treaty signed by some of the countries and not signed by India cannot bind India in any way and cannot affect India's rights."

Mr. Nehru said that it was clearly laid down at the time of the partition of India that all international commitments and membership of international organisations before partition devolved solely upon India.

"The interpretation, therefore, put by the other countries (U.S., U.K., France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands) has no justification," Mr. Nehru said.

"The Indian Government takes a grave view of the arbitrary use of authority regardless of the principles of international law and the circumstances governing this particular case."

—United Press.

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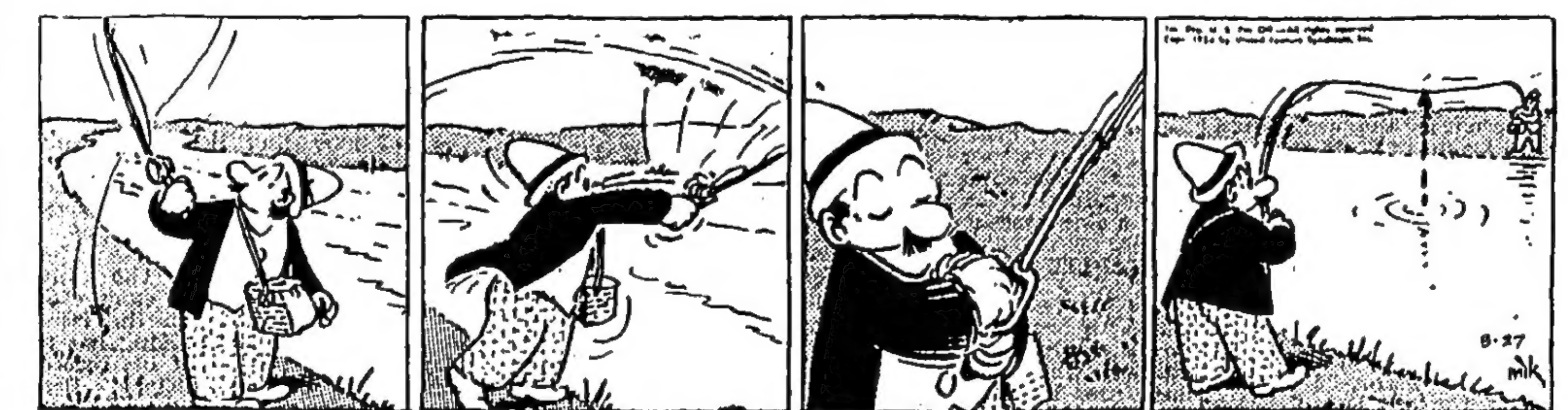
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By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



## FERNAND

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"CORFU"	27th May	28th June
"CANTON"	20th June	20th July

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	4th June	8th July
"CORFU"	2nd July	2nd August
"CANTON"	31st July	31st August

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### FREIGHT SERVICE

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"COROMANDEL"	5th July	U.K.
"TRESILLIAN"	7th July	U.K.
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Homewards	Leaving	For
"SHILLONG"	4th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Casablanca, Havre, London, Hull, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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"OBRA"	due 27th May	from Persian Gulf
"UMARIA"	due 28th May	from Japan
	due 28th May	from Japan
	sails 29th May	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah, Kuwait, direct. Other P. Gulf ports via Bombay
"OZARDA"	due 14th June	from Persian Gulf
	sails 15th June	for Japan

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN" due 12th June from Australia  
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Arrives June 8 from Manila.  
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### "NOREVERETT"

Arrives June 13 from Manila.  
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## EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

### "LAO"

Arrives May 31 from Singapore.  
Sails May 31 for Fusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

### "STAR BETELGEUSE"

Arrives June 9 from Japan.  
Sails June 10 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah, Kuwait & Bahrain.

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## Saar Debate

### Postponed

### For 4 Months

Strasbourg, May 26. The Consultative Assembly of the 15-nation Council of Europe today decided by 82 votes to six with three abstentions, to postpone its debate on the Saar until the next meeting in September.

M. Francois De Menthon, French Popular Republican leader, proposed the postponement in a resolution expressing the hope that "direct Franco-German talks on the Saar will come to a successful conclusion in the immediate future."

The resolution was submitted after M. Van Der Goes Van Naters, the Dutch Deputy, had presented his plan for a "European solution" of the problem.

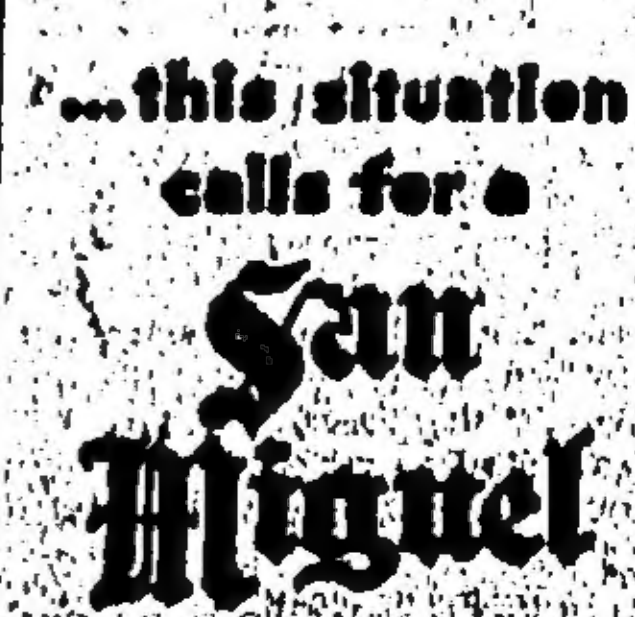
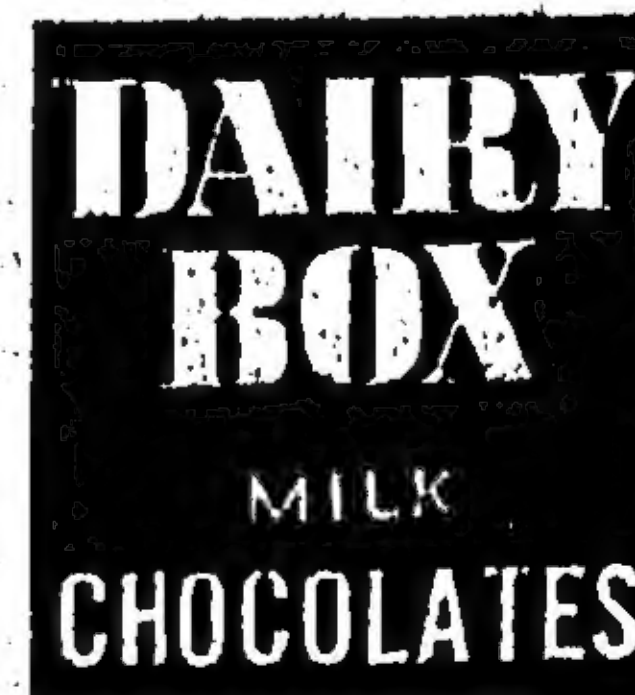
This plan proposes the Saar should become European territory with the external and defence affairs in the hands of a high commissioner appointed by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

It also proposes ending the present economic union with France in favour of a 50-year contract, the maintenance of special Franco-Saar economic links and common currency and the gradual establishment of a common market with West Germany.

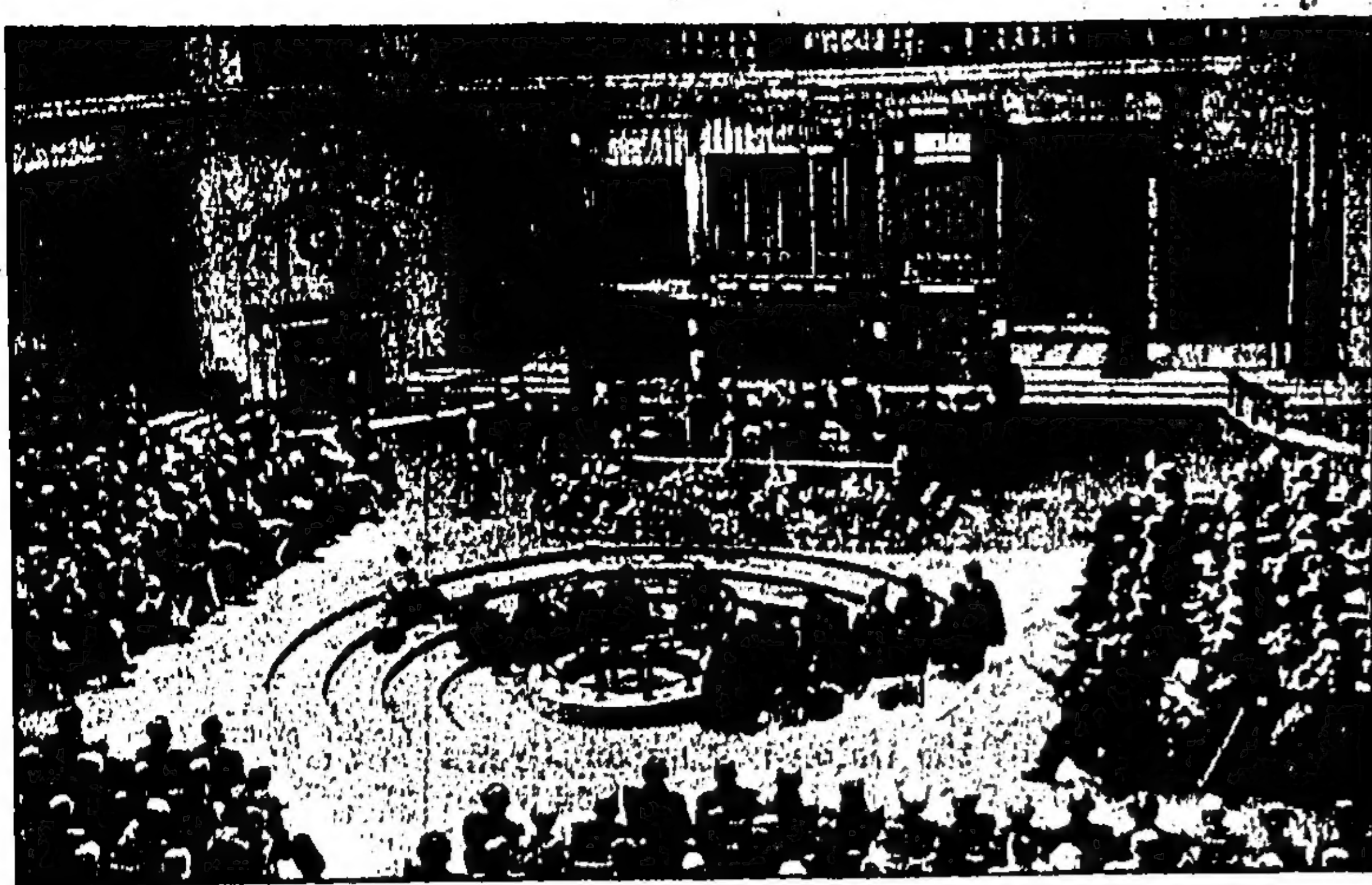
It also calls for a referendum to enable Saarlanders to decide on "Europeanisation" and suggests an international conference, including Britain and the United States, should be held to plan it.

The 15 German Social Democrats in the Assembly voted against the postponement. They said they did not wish their approval to be taken to mean they also approved the Van Naters plan.

Three French Gaullist members of Parliament abstained from the vote.







The scene at the re-opening of Liverpool Cotton Exchange, last of the commodity markets to be freed.  
The Exchange, Britain's biggest free enterprise trading market, re-opened after a shut-down of 13 years caused by the last world war. —Reuterphoto.

## Tradition Returned With The Cotton Market After A 13-Year Break

By J. W. Taylor

The recent official re-opening of the Liverpool Cotton Futures Market, after being closed for 13 years, not only signifies the City of London's re-entry into the world's cotton market, but re-establishes the Merseyside capital as a world's barometer of cotton prices.

This was reflected in the number of countries which sought to be represented at the re-opening ceremony by Lord Derby. Representatives of the Cotton Trade were invited, not nations, and such was the universal interest in it that requests from many countries had regrettably to be turned down.

The majority of the pre-war members have re-joined to add, in the words of the President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Mr. A. J. Kentish Barnes, "another chapter to the marathon story of raw cotton and the futures contract which is the banknote of cotton and the standard of values in cotton."

Much has been done to offset the results of 13 years of closure, notably the training of the young new ring-traders, who had been given practice previews of normal market operations by a group of seasoned cotton brokers over a period of six weeks.

## Norway Declares War On Comic Strips

Oslo, May 26.

Strip cartoons depicting violent supermen, brutal gangsters, space ships and pin-up girls, which have steadily increased in number in the Norwegian press since the war, are now being severely criticised here for their detrimental effect on the morals of youth.

Already, an official council has recommended appealing to publishers to consider carefully the moral and ethical problems connected with the publication of such strips when are read by children.

Women's organisations also have protested against the increased use of "pin-up" pictures in advertising, which they describe as a form of pornography. The increase in juvenile delinquency is one of the reasons for the sharp criticism of the strip cartoons and children's comics.

There have been a number of adolescent boys and girls, often from well-to-do homes, gangling up together to commit petty crimes.

Many of them specialise in stealing cars, often after wild parties at which considerable quantities of alcohol are consumed. They drive the stolen cars—sometimes cars belonging to their own parents or their neighbours—at great speed until they either ditch them or run out of petrol.

There has also been a disquieting increase in attacks on taxi-drivers. Several boys have tried this way of getting easy money, particularly on trips on some of the more lonely roads just outside suburban Oslo.

**5-10 Million Copies**  
The campaign against strip cartoons was started last month by a Member of Parliament who raised the matter in a question to the Minister of Justice, urging that a censorship board, similar to the film censorship board, should be established.

News agents estimate that, apart from the strips carried by the daily and periodical press, between five and ten million copies of various strip cartoon periodicals are sold every year in Norway—whose total population is 3,000,000.

These periodicals contain strips only in various series, and are mostly intended for children. But Mr. Erling Wikborg, the Member who raised the matter in Parliament, maintained that many others were so brutal or suggestive that they were positively dangerous, and they undoubtedly contributed towards

operations by a group of seasoned cotton brokers over a period of six weeks. Proceedings started with the quaint custom of ringing a century-old market bell. The

vast hall of the Cotton Exchange was like an arena. On the platform before a huge price-board which recorded minute-by-minute price changes in New York, two uniformed officials, at the change of the bell, marked up the latest prices as they came in from New York and New Orleans and recorded the bids.

Brokers were grouped round the central wall of the hall and started a clamour as though enacting a carefully-rehearsed heated argument. "Lines" were prices and quantities. Waving their arms, shouting, almost pouncing with excitement and bidding is vitally important— they showed the younger members in theory how thousands of pounds worth of business is transacted with little more than obscure gestures from hand signals and nodding heads, all later to be honoured in settling as if under a signed and sealed written contract.

Above this scene of apparent confusion was added the high-pitched voices of four red-capped page boys calling by name the brokers for whom they had messages.

In half an hour it was all over, and the bell sounded again to signify the close of business.

**Series Of Meetings**  
The method of "hedging" (insuring) forward commitments against the unavoidable risk of price fluctuations through the medium of "futures" was invented by a Liverpool cotton merchant in 1860.

Every other important commodity market in the world has followed suit. When the Raw Cotton Commission sponsored by the Government of the United Kingdom in 1941, trading ceased.

The decision to restore Liverpool cotton markets to their pre-war status followed a series of meetings between British Cotton dealers and the present Government.

Significant feature of the revival of the Liverpool Cotton Market is that no other country, except America, has such an organisation, which means world participation in the facilities offered at Merseyside and the earning of many foreign currencies.

Whilst the market has taken over from the Raw Cotton Commission, it has been done in a way not universally understood, in that there is no public financed body and no statutory obligation.

In its place, says the President, Mr. Barnes, there is now a highly organised machine for the supply of raw materials to the cotton industry as the industry itself requires.

The statement "Industry is now free to obtain its supplies as and how it likes. It is under no obligation to buy through this market." Therefore, the obtaining of raw material supplies is now the industry's own job.

—China Mail Special.

## Wool v. Synthetics: Crucial Battle This Summer

Washington, May 26.

The competition between natural wool and man-made synthetic fibres faces a major test of consumer preference in the approaching North American Summer season, according to government textile experts.

The trend indicated this year will have an important influence on the future evolution of wool programmes in America and international trade as a whole.

The trade in lightweight men's suits for Summer is one of the principal commercial battlegrounds in the developing struggle of wool-versus-synthetics, and this year suits made of synthetics or mixed natural and synthetic fibres have invaded the retail markets in unprecedented volume and variety.

In the "boom" years for the wool trade, simultaneous with the Korean war, high prices for wool gave the manufacturers of synthetic fibres a tremendous opportunity to gain ground in their competition with wool.

Reason for a time threatened to take a large share of the former consumption of natural carpet wools in the carpet and rug industries, and some of the big carpet mills bought or built their own rayon factories.

The establishment of new synthetic fibres directly competitive with wool developed somewhat more slowly while newly patented fibres were in process of commercial introduction, new factories being built, and the existing woolen and worsted systems were being adapted technically for the use of synthetic fibres.

Congress watches the Summer sales rivalry with great political interest, as debates on the Eisenhower Administration's new policy for subsidising domestic wool-growers has been confused by differences of opinion as to whether synthetic wool-like fibres or imports of foreign wool represent the greatest menace to the future expansion of natural wool production in the United States.

**THROUGH SUBSIDIES**  
In expert quarters it is now understood that science and modern commercial propaganda have been more strenuously applied to the advantage of the new synthetic fibres than to the benefit of natural wool. Both Government and private industrialists are therefore stepping up the programme for scientific research and for greater promotion of natural wool products.

The Eisenhower Administration has approached the wool situation generally from the standpoint of increasing domestic consumption of apparel wool.

It is impossible at present to obtain statistics which would measure the over-all competition of synthetic fibres with wool, because the wool-like synthetics are not separately classified from man-made fibres generally, and because the so-called "woolen and worsted systems" are spinning various synthetic staple fibres as well as natural wool.

Some of the recent indications of trends, likely to be modified as a result of market rivalry during 1954, are as follows:

United States per capita consumption of apparel wool declined from an average of 27 pounds per capita during 1940-48 to only 24 pounds during 1949-52, while per capita consumption of man-made staple fibres increased from 1.8 to 2.4 pounds per capita in the same period.

Experts said that the improved quality of synthetic fibres and relatively lower prices were the chief factors which accounted for the gains of the synthetics.

Wool prices during 1949-52 averaged more than double those before the second World War. Average prices of viscose staple were up only one-third, and post-war prices of acetate staple fibres averaged about 15 per cent below 1935-39.—United Press.

## Aneurin Bevan's Fears About Convertibility

Geneva, May 26.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, in an article published in the Swiss Financial Newsletter, "Private Information," says all hopes of a Socialist financial policy would be ended if sterling were made freely convertible.

"The facts now show that Britain's three serious balance of payments crises in 1947, 1949 and 1951 were all gravely deepened by flight of capital. They could have been kept within manageable proportions if it had not been for that.

"Furthermore, the too free movement of capital within the sterling area has meant that dollar capital investment in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa was financed by the dollar earnings of British colonies," Mr. Bevan writes.

"The colonies earned what the Dominions spent. Such a situation cannot be allowed to continue."

**"THE DEATH OF IT"**  
"What Britain most requires is an even tighter management of the movement of capital within the sterling area—convertibility would be the death of this."

"It is a proposition to which the British Labour Party cannot subscribe without giving up all hopes of a Socialist financial policy."

Referring to the recent visit to Bonn of Mr. R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bevan wrote that it was not surprising to find that Butler sought to persuade Germany to end the practice of subsidising their exports.

In this, he was supposed to have met with some success. Mr. Bevan says, but it was still too early to tell, exactly how much.—Reuter.

## British Gun Replaced By US Howitzer

Ottawa, May 26.

The Canadian Army has replaced the British 5.5 inch gun with the American 155 millimetre howitzer as its standard artillery piece, the Canadian Press said today.

Details of the howitzer are secret, but it is known that it was designed in 1939 and used extensively in World War II. It is considered more accurate than the British gun and it weighs 1,300 pounds less.—Reuter.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange today amounted to \$458,315.90. Noon quotations and the morning's dealings:—

**SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES**

**BANKS**

HSK Bank 1615 1625 64 1620

East Asia 173 3 1623

**INSURANCES**

Union XID 1500 1510 10 1500

Lombard XID 625 10 630

**SHIPPING**

Asia Nav 112 1/2

**DOCKS, ETC.**

K. Wharf 63

Doon 13 20 15 70

Wheelock 6 70 0 55 500 6 65

**LAND, ETC.**

HSK Hotel 8 15 1500 8 0 5

HSK Land 53 1/2 54

Shui Land 185 190

**UTILITIES**

Tram 24 1/2 24 00 1000 24 00

200 24 00

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## Price Of Rice Could Be Lowered Says Financial Times

London, May 26.

The Financial Times said today the price of rice could be lowered by enlarging the area of the free market.

In few commodities has the change from scarcity to plenty been so marked as with rice, this newspaper declared.

"The changed situation in the supply and demand of rice is not only due to the bigger production encouraged by very high prices and by good harvests."

"It is also partly the result of the world surplus of wheat which now offers a cheaper substitute for rice to the Far Eastern consumer," the Financial Times claimed.

"For while rice is about ten times its pre-war price, it also costs more than twice as much as wheat—owing to the farm support policies of North Africa, it is itself generally held to be dear in relation to supply and demand."

"In these circumstances, it is strange that Mauritius should now agree to buy a fixed amount of rice from Burma at prices fixed as far ahead as 1957."

**PARALLEL WITH I.W.A.**

"It may be said that these fixed prices are below the free market price, but this could also have been said of the international wheat agreement price when Britain left the agreement last year."

"But by enlarging the area of the free market, Britain has contributed towards lowering the price of wheat, both within and outside the agreement; both are now below the current I.W.A. maximum."

"What has happened with wheat could also happen with rice."

"The question is whether the different policy which has been adopted is one that the (British) Government has carefully considered or whether retaining the bulk buying of rice is a mere improvisation," the Financial Times added.—China Mail

**US Tobacco Co. May Expand In Philippines**

New York, May 26. P. Lorillard Company, tobacco product manufacturer, announced today that it is contemplating the possibility of expanding its activities in the Philippines.

The President of the US Tobacco Corporation, Mr. Harry S. Stonehill, who is representative for Old Gold cigarettes in the Philippines, conferred recently with Lorillard officials, the announcement was said.

Mr. Stonehill was quoted as saying that prospects were favourable for the cigarettes and leaf tobacco industries in the Philippines due to the Magway Administration's encouragement of business.—United Press.

**New York Cotton Market**

New York, May 26. Cotton futures trading today again proved quiet and uneventful.

Prices varied slightly on either side of the previous close as traders navigated close to shore awaiting some new incentives.

At the close prices ruled up 5 to 6 points. The market opened up 1 to 2 points. New Orleans closed up 4 to 7 points.

New buying deterrents included the return to dullness in the textile trade, plus heavy loan redemptions, and the lessening chances of a tight supply situation when the season ends on July 31. The crop news was considered mixed, with good and bad aspects about evenly divided.

Trading volumes and open interests in the Exchange today were:

**NEW YORK PRICES**

New York, May 26. Closing Prices

Spot 31.100 504.000

July 31.100 504.000

October 31.100 504.000

December 31.100 504.000

March 31.100 504.000

May 31.100 504.000

July 31.100 504.000

September 31.100 504.000

November 31.100 504.000

January 31.100 504.000

March 31.100 504.000

May 31.100 504.000

July 31.100 504.000

September 31.100 504.000

November 31.100 504.000

January 31.100 504.000

March 31.100 504.000

May 31.100 504.000

July 31.100 504.000

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January 31.100 504.000

March 31.100 504.000

May 31.100 504.000

July 31.100 504.000

September 31.100 504.000

November 31.100 504.000

January 31.100 504.000

March 31.100 504.000

May 31.100 504.000

July 31.100 504.000

September 31.100 504.000

November 31.100 504.000

January 31.100 504.000



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# CHINA MAIL



Page 10

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1954.

Sheaffer's  
"SNORKEL"

## JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

### A Day Out

HE looked like a rather faded young man about town. One who might have been the life and soul of some party a few hours earlier, but who now in the unkind morning was paying a fearful price for the night before.

His pleasant face was flushed, and his club tie, from the way he fumbled with it, seemed in danger of strangling him. The tip of his tongue from time to time explored his throat, and he again he clapped a hand to his eyes, as if the white light striking into the Bow Street Court caused him agony.

His name was Edmund, and the learned clerk said to him: "Were you drunk last night?"

"DOWN THE STRAND" "I don't know, I don't know, I don't know," he said, "I don't know, I don't know, I don't know." "The change is that you were drunk." "Oh, no, oh, dear, no," said Edmund, and ran a hand through his hair.

"Sit down, then, and listen to the evidence." A policeman went into the witness-box and told Mr. Bertram Reece, the magistrate, how, early in the evening, he had found Edmund reeling along a street just off the Strand. "He was staggering and bumping into people," the officer said, "and then he went into the roadway, where he caused danger to himself and to the traffic."

HE TELLS ME A policeman gallery were grinning at the thought of a young man so elegant as Edmund in such a plight. But suddenly they stopped grinning. For the policeman added: "I think I ought to say, sir, that this man tells me he is a mental patient and that he was let out for the day yesterday."

So the troubled look and the restless gestures were not the postscript to a party. "What do you want to say?" Mr. Reece asked Edmund. Edmund closed his hands together, and said, in a tired, slow, soft voice: "I did have a drink yesterday. About six o'clock. Then I got into conversation with a man by St. Martin's."

HE PAUSED FOR A MOMENT then gave a sigh that had a world of resignation in it.

"I'm subject to attacks, you see. I get an odd, detached feeling and other depersonalizations." Mr. Reece looked over the top of his spectacles, as if Edmund's long word had taken shape in the air, and he was studying it. "But shouldn't you have gone back to the hospital?"

"Yes, oh, yes, I should," Edmund said. "I should have gone back, no doubt about that. But I was afraid to, I mean I didn't want to. You see, I've been there such a very long time."

He looked down at his clasped hands, and sighed again. "A very long time, indeed. I've been there," he said, "and I'll be there weeks and weeks more."

HE LOOKED BACK NOW

"WELL, I'm going to give you the benefit of the doubt," said the magistrate. "I'll dismiss this, but the officer was simply mistaken in resting you, you understand. Where are you going now?"

"I have to return to the hospital," Edmund said, meekly. "You'll do that, and not go drinking again? How will you get there?"

"By bus," Edmund said. "I've got many weeks of treatment ahead. Many, many weeks."

The magistrate asked his probation officer to set Edmund on his course, and the young man left, dull-eyed and listless. His day out was over and the long weeks of treatment lay ahead like mountain ranges in a too tired to cross, yet must.

COURT RULING CRITICISED

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, May 26.

The Louisiana Senate today adopted a 32-1 House-approved resolution calling for a Supreme Court ruling which declares segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

The resolution cleared the House with three opposing votes last week despite a warning from Representative Bernard Engel of New Orleans that it would "make the people in the Kremlin jump with glee." The resolution said the Supreme Court ruling could result only in "racial turmoil."—United Press.

## OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

### A WEEK OF HUSTLE & BUSTLE AT CANBERRA

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, May 21.

The curtain went up this week on our spy Royal Commission, which no doubt could claim the title of one of the best publicised shows on earth.

And in keeping with this build-up the world press has flocked to Canberra for the overtone, filling every available bed, and giving the place, in its quiet autumn of browns and gold an unaccustomed air of bustle.

Representatives of every major Australian newspaper, cameramen, press agency men and representatives from all over the world have given the Commission a press gallery of more than 60 while more than 20 photographers hover on the outskirts waiting hopefully, but without much luck, for decent pictures.

But so far the show hasn't been in accordance with its build-up. Maybe there's better and more startling things to come, but the story so far has been a little flat.

One interesting point: General impression has been that the star performers—the Petrovs—have been based up in the Canberra district, but according to the Commission, they are as large as life in Sydney and even rank so democratically low as to attend football matches.

TALKING OF THE PETROVS reminds us of the red faces of Sydney Reds this week.

The Communist newspaper, The Tribune, published a page one story headed: "The Inside Story of the Petrov Interview." The Tribune said that four journalists had been selected by the Australian police to conduct the interview. All the Petrov's answers were censored before publication and they made sure that what was published was to their liking.

"The four journalists left Sydney secretly by plane and under a strong police guard. Petrov himself, at his secret hide-out, was heavily guarded by secret police. He was only allowed to answer from a number of prepared questions." That story stirred badly. The interview never took place. It was planned, but at the last moment postponed. But apparently no one told the Tribune, so they fixed up their own version.

A bag and a suitcase were left behind in a carriage of a train which reached Sydney's Central from outback Bourke this week.

In the bag was a live pig, and in the suitcase a dead Murray cod.

RED TAPE

Cost of establishing a national TV service is estimated to cost £4½-million and the earliest time in which a programme could be organised would be two years, according to a report of the TV Royal Commission.

General opinion is, however, that 10 years would be too short a time. The whole thing has been bound up with so much red tape and private interests have been so sickened by it all that most people have lost interest.

Which seems rather strange when it is recalled that some 12 months ago Australian manufacturers tendered for equipment for TV in Japan.

GOOD SHOOTING

The anti-tank gunners of Melbourne University Regiment are pretty good shots—which the Federal Government would be only too ready to admit.

Last weekend they ripped apart a perfectly good £50,000 General Grant tank.

They fired more than 12 six-inch armour piercing shells into the tank at the Victorian tank artillery range after an officer told them: "Fire at anything you see."

The Regiment's anti-tank platoon saw the tank about 800 yards away and opened fire without inspecting it. There were no marks on the tank to distinguish it from the old tanks left on the range as targets.

But the tank had broken a track in an earlier exercise and was a first class fighting vehicle.

And to make it all the better, the platoon was having its first exercise.

FANTASTIC PROBLEMS

Changing the geography of our wild Snowy River region, where thousands of men are now battling to try to control the waters in this area is creating for scientists and engineers some fantastic problems.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Dad wants me to stick around for a man-to-man talk—that means I've got to clean the grease off the garage floor!"

### Applegate And Dixon "In Good Health And Fit"

Geneva, May 26.

American newspapermen Richard Applegate and Donald Dixon were arrested by the Chinese Government when they "intruded" into Chinese territorial waters off Kwangtung Province in March last year, a spokesman of the Chinese delegation to the Geneva conference stated today.

He added that both men were in good health and fit, and that if their relatives wanted to write to them, he would be glad to forward their letters.

Both families sent letters and they have been duly forwarded.

He quoted the case of a Chinese doctor and agriculturalist who were prevented from returning to China, the reason being that what they learned in the US would be dangerous to the interests of the US if they were allowed to return to China.—France-Press.

SEARCH FOR OIL

An Australian firm, with its US partner is to spend more than £2,700,000 in Australia in the next 12 months in the search for oil.

Managing Director of the company, Mr W. G. Wakeley, said this week that the company was bringing three more drilling rigs from US for erection in the Exmouth Gulf area.

"By December this year we will either be drilling or will have completed our 11th hole," he said. "No one can say we are not trying or moving as fast as we can," he added.

Twenty-four year old Bob Burns tried to play the piano non-stop for 100 hours this week, but collapsed after 87 hours 50 minutes.

He tried to win £100 offered by a night club, but he has done quite nicely out of his attempt.

The club management has decided to give him £50 while a Sydney funeral director has offered him £25 and a week's holiday on his motor cruiser, while another Sydney woman has sent him along £50.

Probably done better out of failure than he would have out of success.

A British firm will build a £500,000 bottling plant in Sydney to cope with Australia's large demand for Scotch whisky.

The firm will bottle seven brands in Australia—all of them with famous Scotch names. First sold for the plant was turned this week.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Signal and Programme Summary: 6.03, Jazz Hit Four presented by Robin Day (Studio); 6.30, Fortunes Hit Four (Studio); 7.00, "Hit Parade" The Week's Ten Top Tunes presented by Bernard Hick (Studio); 7.30, "Down Memory Lane" presented by Alison Woods (Studio); 8.00, Weather Report; 8.10, News and World News (London Relay); 8.15, News-Talk (London Relay) or Sports Concurrence; 8.30, The Crown Jewels. The Keeper of the Crown Jewels and the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London (BBC75); 8.50, Take it from here with Roy Nicholas (Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards (BBC75); 9.00, Time Signal, Sports Review by Sports Concurrence; 9.15, The Opera: A Tale of Two Cities—A New Opera by Arthur Benjamin (BBC75); 9.30, News-Talk (London Relay); 9.45, News-Talk (London Relay); 10.00, Time for Music. The London Symphony Orchestra (BBC75); 10.15, Weather Report; 11.00, Signal; 11.15, Goodnight Music; God Save The Queen; 11.30, Close Down.

## Union Insurance Society Of Canton Meeting

The strength of the Union of Canton Group was emphasised by the Hon. Cedric Blaker in an address to shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., held this morning.

Mr Blaker, who presided, also stated that it was proposed to pay a final dividend of £2 for the year.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman said: The resignation of Mr J. D. Alexander from the Chairmanship and from the Board is recorded in the Report. He, accompanied by Mrs Alexander, recently retired from the Far East and we wish them both many happy years in the United Kingdom. On this occasion I would like to express our appreciation of the valuable assistance and advice which Mr Alexander has so willingly given to the Society during the period of his Chairmanship.

Mr B. T. Flanagan joined the Board and on your behalf I extend a warm welcome to him. In my Statement upon the Society's affairs which accompany the printed Accounts I have drawn attention to the inclusion for the first time in our Consolidated Accounts and Balance Sheet of the business of our London Subsidiary, The British Oak Insurance Co., Ltd. I think you will agree that the strength of the Union of Canton Group is well demonstrated both in the Revenue Accounts and the Consolidated Balance Sheet, by the impressive figures shown. I have also referred to the various factors which affected our Marine and Accident and General business during 1953 and I have little to add to those remarks.

In spite of a less satisfactory experience than usual in our Canadian Fire business, the Fire Revenue Account has produced a good profit and the transfer from it to the Consolidated Profit & Loss Account approximately offsets the lower transfers provided this year by the Marine and Accident Accounts.

I would mention here that the difference between the transfers to additional Reserves shown in the respective consolidated underwriting accounts and those in the Society's Profit & Loss Appropriation Account represent corresponding transfers made by Subsidiary Companies out of the undistributed profits retained by them.

It is evident that the return last year to our prewar practice of paying an interim dividend in November and a final one after the Annual Meeting has been generally welcomed by shareholders. The Board now recommends the payment of a final dividend of 21 per share free of Hongkong Corporation Profits Tax, making the total dividend for 1953 £2 3 per share which is the same as that paid on account of 1952.

It is your Board's policy to maintain the Society's strength by the conservation of Reserves which have been built up over the years and to make prudent additions to them compatible with requirements for the adequate protection of our growing underwriting liabilities and for the benefit of Shareholders.

In this connection it will be seen that the General Reserve has been increased to £1,350,000 so that it now equals the issued and fully paid-up Capital. There has been a marked growth in the Consolidated Assets during 1953 by over £260,000 and an increase of £181,000 in cash on current account with Banks. A careful watch is kept on liquid funds at Branches to ensure the early investment of all moneys surplus to immediate requirements.

On behalf of all shareholders and my co-Directors I wish to pay tribute to the very valuable work performed and advice given by the Directors of our subsidiary companies, the Beaver Insurance Company in Toronto and the British Oak Insurance Company Ltd. in London, also by our Advisory Committees and Councils at the larger Branches. Their co-ordination of policy with that of the Board of the Society and its Hongkong subsidiaries, the British Traders Insurance Company Ltd. and the North Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd., is of the utmost assistance in achieving the harmonious and efficient working of the Group as a whole which is a recognised feature of our organisation.

I also wish to thank the General Manager, his worldwide staff and our Agents everywhere for their earnest work and loyal support, the results of which are well reflected in the Accounts before us today.

SECONDER'S SPEECH Mr G. D. Smart, seconding the motion, said: The Shareholders of the Society have, in recent years, become used to hearing of the constant progress made from year to year and it is evident from your interesting statement and from your speech, that 1953 provides no exception.

With the inclusion of the accounts of The British Oak Insurance Company Ltd. in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and Revenue Accounts, the true measure of the size of the organisation can be gauged and I congratulate the Board upon the strength built into the structure.

It is notable that the Marine Revenue Account shows a lower ratio of claims to premium than in 1952 in spite of the reduction in premium income. Another point of interest is that although there has been a general slackening of trade, and of commodity prices, the Fire Account shows an increase of premium of over £235,000 and the Accident Account is already mentioned by you, Sir, in your statement, an increase of over £481,000, which indicate clearly the progress made by these departments.

It is satisfying to see that the General Reserve has been built up to £1,350,000. It is apparent that the Directors very rightly propose to maintain the Group's reserves at the proper level in relation to the growth of the Group and its correspondingly increased liabilities.

OTHER BUSINESS Messrs H. Owen Hughes and J. F. Macgregor were re-elected Directors on the proposition of Mr S. Mason, seconded by Mr T. H. G. Brayfield.

Messrs Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., chartered accountants, were re-appointed as auditors at a remuneration of \$10,000 each per annum, on the proposition of Mr A. W. Black, seconded by Mr R. A. Wadson.

Present at the meeting were the Hon. C. Blaker, MC, Chairman; Messrs B. T. Flanagan, J. H. Ham, H. Owen Hughes, and J. F. Macgregor, Directors; Mr L. B. Stone, General Manager; Mr D. B. Sinclair, Assistant General Manager; Mr N. V. A. Croucher, representing Commonwealth Investments Ltd.; Mr D. L. Prophet, representing Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.; Mr D. B. Robb, representing Lowe, Bingham & Matthews; Messrs H. M. Garfield, H. M. C. Gopey, H. S. Lee, C. Maclean, S. Mason, J. A. Remedios, G. D. Smart, Mrs E. M. Stopani-Thomson, and R. A. Wadson.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mr L. B. Stone, addressed Chairman and said: You, Sir, will be leaving the Colony in the next few days and I want to take this opportunity of wishing you a safe journey and enjoyable visit to Canada, and a happy holiday with your family in England. In extending these wishes to you, I know I speak on behalf of all present. We shall all look forward to your return in the autumn.

The annual general meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. was preceded by the annual general meetings of the British Traders Insurance Co. Ltd. and the North Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.

## Judgment For Property Owner

Judgment in the sum of \$500 per month, representing mesne profits from March 4, 1952, to March 10 this year, was awarded with costs by Mr Justice J. R. Gregg, Puisne Judge, at the Supreme Court this morning in an action brought by the registered owner of 34 Granville Road, first floor, against a former tenant.

The plaintiff, Li Hon-ming, of 375 Prince Edward Road, second floor, was represented by Mr Oswald Cheung, instructed by Mr Arthur Lui of Messrs Lo and Lo.

The defendant, Hui Shum-tai, made no appearance in Court. Mr Y. H. Chan, of Messrs Lau, Chan and Ko, who had appeared on Hui's behalf, announced that he had received no further instructions, and was granted leave to withdraw from the case.

Originally the claim had been also for possession of the premises, but this morning Mr Cheung told the Court that the defendant had vacated the house in March this year, and that the only outstanding claim was for mesne profits.

In his evidence, the plaintiff said he rented the premises to defendant at \$500 per month, payable in advance on March 10, 1951. Defendant stopped paying rent on March 3, 1952, and on March 10, this year, he moved out.

## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted by surface. Registered letters and parcels are posted by air. The latest posting times by air are shown in italics. The times shown below, particularly regarding parcels, must be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

THURSDAY, MAY 27

Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.

By Surface

Indo-China, 3 p.m.

Korea, 3 p.m.

Macao, 3 p.m.

By Air

Philippines, 9 a.m.

Indo-China, 9 a.m.

India, Ceylon, 9 a.m.

Pakistan, Middle East, 10 a.m.

Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.

Formosa, Japan, 2 p.m.

Indo-China, France, 6 p.m.

Thailand, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.

Malaya, Indonesia, 6 p.m.

N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.

By Surface

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.

Macao, 9 a.m.

Thailand, 1 p.m.

Malaya, India, Pakistan, Aden, Middle East, Italy, 3 p.m.

Macao, 8 p.m.

By Air

Japan, Korea, U.S.A. & Canada, 8 a.m.

Burma, 8 a.m.

Philippines, 9 a.m.

Indo-China, 9 a.m.

By Surface

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.

Malaya, India, Pakistan, Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Central & South America, 1 p.m.

Korea, 2 p.m.

By Air

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.

Malaya, India, Pakistan, Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Central & South America, 1 p.m.

Korea, 2 p.m.

By Surface

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.

Malaya, India, Pakistan, Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Central & South America, 1 p.m.

Korea, 2 p.m.

By Air

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.

Malaya, India, Pakistan, Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Central & South America, 1 p.m.

Korea, 2 p.m.

By Surface

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.

Malaya, India, Pakistan, Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Central & South America, 1 p.m.

Korea, 2 p.m.

By Air

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.